

The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

NO. 21.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Twenty-second Report.

The report commences with an affecting notice of the decease of John Nitchie, Esq. the late lamented Treasurer, who had been a devoted servant of the society for nineteen years.

In the course of the year, 22 new auxiliary societies have been formed in the different states, making the present total about 900. Some of these societies are in a declining state and made no report the last year. Others are highly prosperous.

The receipts of the year from all sources amount to \$85,676 83, being 4,902 less than those of the preceding year. This is a less reduction than was anticipated, considering the pecuniary embarrassments of the times. Some monies collected in distant parts of the country have not been remitted to New York, and could not have been, without a great loss on exchange.

New stereotype plates have been prepared during the past year for a French, a Spanish and a German Testament. These books are now nearly ready for delivery. A new pocket Bible of diamond type is now in press, and will be ready for delivery in the course of two or three months.

Bibles and Testaments have been imported, to the number of 975 copies, in Portuguese, Italian, Welsh, and other foreign tongues.

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed in the course of the year were, in all, 142,000 copies. The number issued amounted to 158,208 copies, in eighteen different tongues. This number is less than that distributed last year by some thousands. In some sections of the country, owing in part to the times, very few orders have been made by the societies. The Board cannot but hope that such societies will double their diligence the coming year.

The entire series of the Society's reports, from the beginning, is now reprinting, and will be sold in one large volume at cost.

The managers have caused a careful collation of their present Bible with the first edition of King James, in 1611. The departures are found to be of trivial character, relating to punctuation, italic words, &c., not affecting the sense. The collation has increased the confidence in our unparalleled version.

Distribution of the Bibles or Testaments have been made the past year, not only in all our different states and territories, but in Canada, Texas, Mexico, New Grenada, Brazil, at Havre in France, in Greece, and at the Sandwich Islands. They have also been furnished (for use of the missionaries and mission schools,) to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, to the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, to the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and to the Reformed Presbyterian Board of Missions.

The managers have paid out \$17,000 towards publishing and circulating the Scriptures in foreign countries; namely, in Germany, Russia, Syria, Africa, Bombay, Madras, Siam, Ceylon and the Sandwich Islands. They have appropriated \$17,500, which they have not yet been able to pay. They have requests before them for a still larger amount than the latter, for which no appropriation is made. It is earnestly desired that the auxiliaries may ponder these facts. Fifty thousand dollars at least will be required for the foreign field next year.

The Board have now seven agents in the home field, and one in Syria. They are earnestly entreated to send an agent to Texas, and one to Singapore. Inquiries are instituted for a suitable man for each station.

In conclusion, they say that while their labors have been temporarily retarded by the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, the friends of the Bible cause were never more numerous, and the prospects for circulating the word of life at home and abroad were never brighter. They call on the auxiliaries to assemble their respective Boards as early as they can, to prosecute the work of supplying destitute families with the Bible and children with the New Testament, and also to contribute, as far as they are able, the coming year, towards the work of Foreign distribution.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Thirtieth Annual Report, presented at New York, May 9th, 1838.

Though, in the prevailing pecuniary embarrassment and alarm, the Society's receipts have been less than in the previous year, it would be ingratitude to God, who has "graven Zion upon the palms of his hand," and will keep her as "the apple of his eye," not to praise him for richer evidences of his spiritual blessing, than have at any former time been realized.

In *Pagan lands*, God is giving the press an efficiency wholly unknown before. In our own land the circulation of the Society's publications, especially its volumes, is nearly equal to that of the last, and largely in advance of any preceding year; a new sense of obligation to labor for the souls of men in connection with Tract distribution, and wherever opportunity offers, seems to be pervading the christian community; while the Holy Spirit has richly descended, and rendered the various departments of the Society's labors evidently effectual in the salvation of hundreds, not to say thousands, of immortal souls.

Forty-six new publications have been stereotyped during the year, making the whole number on the Society's list 913; besides which 418 have been approved in foreign languages for circulation abroad. The committee conscientiously refrain from issuing fiction as truth. The narrative Tracts may be relied on as authentic, and no Tracts promise more extensive usefulness than narratives in the simplest style.

Among the new volumes stereotyped are Edwards' History of Redemption; Elijah the Tishbite, by Dr. Krummacher, of the Valley of Barmen; and the first volume of a series of Scripture Biography, by Rev. Mr. Gallandet; all which will soon be printed. The interesting Memoir of Hannah Hobbie is now in circulation.

There have been printed during the year, 2,531,500 publications, including 110,000 volumes. Circulated, 3,772,619 copies, including 196,431 volumes, in all 86,479,621 pages; making the total circulated since the Society's formation, 46,940,825 copies, including 854,224 volumes; in all 798,250,229 pages.

Gratuitous distributions during the year, in 332 distinct grants, of which 1,868,665 pages for foreign mission stations and other foreign parts, 6,885,438 pages. Value, including 2,008,305 pages drawn by members and directors, \$5,929 16.

Receipts during the year, for foreign distribution, \$11,985 50; for volume circulation, \$9,332 28—total donations, \$37,173 74; of which \$5,955 38 was raised by ladies. Received for publications sold, \$54,558 36—total receipts \$91,732 10.

Auxiliaries.—26 new societies have been recog-

nized during the year, making the whole number of auxiliaries 1,138.

Miscellaneous Tract Distribution.—This duty is urged upon all christians as a means of usefulness adapted to an almost infinite variety of circumstances, and which God has greatly blessed. The divine sanction of this mode of diffusing truth, in issuing the writings of the prophets, the gospels, the epistles, and indeed all parts of the inspired word in this form, is strikingly and emphatically exhibited; as also the successful adoption of the same means by the ancient christian fathers, by Wickliff and Luther—not to mention the infidels of France, who, it has been said, spent £900,000 prior to the former French revolution, in preparing and dispersing books to corrupt the minds of the people and prepare them for desperate measures. The tract is a powerful instrumentality no less for good than for evil; but it is issued in vain unless presented by the hand of christian kindness, to those who often have no care to receive the heavenly message. Happy illustrations are introduced of successful tract distribution, in the varied circumstances in which christians move.

Tract Visitation.

Tracts alone are a valuable instrumentality; but when to their distribution is added the well directed, prayerful, and persevering efforts of christians for the salvation of men, the work receives, under the divine blessing, a ten-fold efficiency. The committee bless God that the conscience of the church is waking on this subject, and that tens of thousands feel the responsibility, while thousands are daily attempting to perform the duty, and find it alike blessed to their own souls, and the souls of others.

They also deeply regret, that there are any, who, perhaps under the erroneous influence of first impressions, or merely because the name of a tract that can be bought for a farthing is associated with it, still avert their attention from the duty of personal christian effort for the souls of men, as if God had never called his children to be "the light of the world," and "the salt of the earth," "to shine as lights in the world," "holding forth the word of life." As if he had never cried in the ears of all his redeemed people, "Let him that heareth, say come." As if christians, instead of being "living epistles," might slumber on, belying the messages of the pulpit and the word of God, and yet expect souls around them to be pressing into the kingdom of heaven. As if God had given to man no power with his fellow-men, or the influence of a man with his neighbor pertained only to the blessings of this life, or what shall speed his way to eternal death. As if all the examples of apostolic days had nothing to do with our own times, and the christian might as well retire to the cloister, as adorn the Gospel of Christ before men. As if, with all the light that now shines upon the path of duty, he can live in its palpable neglect, and yet have the joys of salvation in his own soul. As if there were music to the ear in every thing, save the praises of God from souls new born by the work of the Holy Ghost: or the christian were panting for every thing save the joy of meeting in glory some ransomed spirit, brought there by a blessing on his own efforts, and prayers, and self-denial and tears.

Did ever the dying christian mourn that he had himself personally and individually labored much for the salvation of precious souls! Sit down by the dying bed of a Page, a James Brainerd Taylor, a Martyn, or a David Brainerd, and see.

The Report contains most cheering examples of a blessing attending this department of christian effort, which is now successfully progressing, especially in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, and Rochester, and other places, where attention and the labors of agents or other devoted christians are concentrated upon it, and where the effusions of the Holy Spirit have been enjoyed.

Volume Circulation.

To the importance and usefulness of no department of the Society's labors has a more universal and decided testimony been given than its volume circulation, and none perhaps has received clearer evidences of the divine blessing. The fact, that during the year, almost 200,000 volumes have been circulated, chiefly on sale, and more than \$9,000 contributed in donations to furnish a stock of volumes in the depository, from which supplies may be drawn, gives evidence of a strong hold on the affections of the community; and every laborer and co-adjutor in promoting their circulation has communicated something to animate the society in this branch of their endeavors.

"I reflect on no part of my life," says the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, "with more satisfaction than any little agency I have had in encouraging and promoting the Society's volume circulation. I do consider the success of this enterprise as intimately connected with the prosperity of vital, scriptural piety in our land."

By diffusing these standard works of Baxter, Bunyan, Doddridge, Alleine, Edwards, and others, the society is laboring to supplant novels and other injurious works—to warn the sinner of the error of his way, establish the christian, and furnish spiritual aliment, by which all may be "nourished up," unto eternal life. It is a great encouragement, that so many thousands in every part of the land are found ready to purchase and to read; and there is some reason to hope that a taste for solid reading is gaining over the sickly and high wrought sentimentalism, so long fed by writers of romance.

In Williamstown, Mass. volumes were sold to the amount of \$275, including about twenty sets of the Evangelical Family Library, in fifteen volumes—a professor in the College having sold \$35 worth in one district. In other towns of the county the success has been equal, and the evidences of the divine blessing have been most apparent.

The Agent in Connecticut, in selling 10,000 volumes, states, that almost without exception the work has been entered into with great cordiality by ministers and christians; and generally, on presenting the object, as many members of the churches as were needed, were ready voluntarily to engage for the supply of the respective districts. Christians of every evangelical denomination have co-operated with great cordiality. An aged christian in G— sold 150 volumes, including five sets of the Library, receiving in cash for the same, \$61.

A physician in H—, New York, voluntarily sold no less than 800 volumes; and another physician, in a smaller town, besides attending to his professional duties, sold in three weeks 500 volumes.

The Agent in New Jersey, by the efficient co-operation of the people of God, "sold in 68 days, about 5,600 volumes, amounting to \$1,500," and such had been the kindness and hospitality of the people, that he had not purchased a meal or a night's lodging within the state.

The General Agent in Virginia says, "In all my labors, I do not remember hearing a single objection

to this enterprise—all good men express themselves most cordially in their behalf." He draws a strong argument from the destitution of the ministry, in many parts; and gives as does the Agent in New Jersey, cheering testimonies from clergymen of the blessing that has rested on these volumes as circulated in their congregations, and often by their own efficient agency.

In Cincinnati the Agent sold nearly 4,000 volumes, including 100 sets of the Family Library—more than \$200 worth having been sold in one (Protestant Episcopal) congregation. In Dayton 1,000 volumes were sold, including 25 sets of the library; in Columbus 30 sets of the library, and volumes to the amount of \$300, one gentleman having sold 400 volumes; in Zanesville and Putnam, 46 sets of the library, and volumes to the amount of \$408; in Madison, Indiana, 500 volumes. Through the personal efforts and influence of the Rev. Mr. W—, of N—, 700 volumes were sold; and by the pastor at E. and M. with the co-operation of an officer of the church, 400. In a Lutheran congregation, a judge offered to devote a week to the distribution; but so many others volunteered their aid, that in two days the work was completed. In about ten months upwards of 30,000 volumes were sold in Ohio, including 600 sets of the library.

THE FOREIGN FIELD.

The full and animating communications from abroad, the substance of which is embodied in the report, led the committee, about the first of January, to issue a circular, stating the grounds of their determination to appropriate for respective foreign stations \$10,000 as soon as the means could be obtained.

In the five months which have elapsed, they have been enabled to remit only \$10,000, which has been paid over as follows:

For Madras, \$3,000; Burmah, \$1,000; China, Ceylon, and Syria, \$500 each; Western Africa, \$200; mission in South Africa, \$300; South African Female Tract Society, \$300; Baptist mission in Greece, \$400; Baptist mission in Hamburg, \$600; Lower Saxony Tract Society, Hamburg, \$600; Barmen, \$300; Calw (Wurtemberg) Tract Society, \$300; Basle Tract Society, \$200; Holland, for temperance publications, \$100; Belgium, \$300; Spain, (Rev. Mr. Rule, Gibraltar), \$400; Chippeway Indians, Canada, (for hymn book), \$500—total, \$10,000. One thousand dollars designated last year for the mission of the General Assembly's Board at Smyrna, has been transferred to their mission in Northern India; and \$200 designated for temperance publications in Russia, has been transferred to Holland.

The Foreign Missionary institutions are increasing the number of their presses, and all the means of giving to benighted millions the word of life on the printed page—not merely for the immediate conversion of individuals, but by the divine blessing to lay permanent foundations for the establishment of the gospel among them—to render them, in a word, what every enlightened, evangelized protestant community is—and what every community under the dark, iron sway of popery is not—a people having in their own hands the means of light, and themselves daily "searching the Scriptures, whether these things are so."

Missionaries also enforce the appeal, and heathen converts, in illustration of this very point, ask, "If I direct a man to make me a door, shall I rebuke him for bringing his adzes and his planes?" The little Chinese church, collected by Rev. Mr. Dean, in Bangkok, appropriated the \$11 02 they had contributed the last year at their monthly concert, for "Christian books to be sent by junks to China for circulation."

The Committee feel bound to urge every effort immediately to raise and remit the remaining thirty thousand dollars; the items yet to be paid being as follows:

For use of missions to China and Indian Archipelago, \$3,500; missions in Siam, \$2,500; Shyans, \$700; Burman and Karen missions, \$4,000; Northern India, \$2,500; Armenians in India, \$500; Orissa, \$500; Telogooos, \$500; Madras and Southern India, \$1,000; Ceylon, \$2,000; Maltrattas, \$1,000; Sandwich Islands, \$2,000; Nestorians, \$500; Asia Minor and Constantinople, \$1,200; missions in Greece, \$1,800; Russia, \$2,000; Sweden, \$500; Poland, \$500; Berlin, \$400; Hungary, \$300; France, \$900; Spain, \$400; reserved for new claims, \$500—total, \$30,000.

There are now sustained by American Foreign Missionary Institutions, (including six American missionaries at Orissa,) 736 missionaries and assistants. They have twenty printing stations, viz. in Greece; Northern Africa; Orissa; Maulmein, Tavoy, Bankok, Sadiar; West Africa, South Africa, Smyrna, Beyroot, Ooroomiah, Bombay, Ceylon, Bankok, Singapore, Canton, Honolulu, Lahainaluna and Parkhill. At these stations are forty-three printing presses; and these and the various tract and other institutions aided by the Society, issue publications in at least fifty-six different languages, of which publications no less than 418 have been approved by the publishing committee for circulation abroad.

In Spain, Rev. Mr. Rule is now printing Bogue's Essay on the Evidences of Christianity; and Nevins' Thoughts on Popery is translated, and soon to be printed; both to be published at the Society's expense.

The History of the Temperance Reformation, prepared by the Rev. Robert Baird, from the permanent documents of the American Temperance Society, and printed in French, has been also translated and printed in Dutch, in Holland; in German, at Berlin; and in Swedish, at Stockholm; and is now translating into Russ, at Moscow; with a prospect of its being translated into Hungarian. In furtherance of this work the society have remitted \$1,000.

In Russia 160,000 Tracts had been printed in the last ten months, and the friends in St. Petersburg had never more encouragement or apparently more enterprise in pushing their circulation in every accessible portion of that immense empire, and wherever any access can be gained. The Consor commands the work, noblemen engage in the distribution, and no peasant, who can read, refuses a tract; the censorship having effectually secluded him from the poison of licentious and infidel publications.

Rev. Dr. King has translated Abbott's Mother at Home into modern Greek, presenting a copy elegantly bound to the Queen and other distinguished individuals. He distributed 20,271 school books and tracts, from January 1st to July 1st, and says: "If I had been well supplied with tracts, I think I might have distributed twenty or thirty thousand more." He is now translating Baxter's Saints' Rest into modern Greek.

At the Sandwich Islands 11,406,429 pages were printed the last year; and Rev. Mr. Coan, of Hawaii, says: "It is impossible to meet the demand for want of a sufficient supply from the press. I have distributed many thousands this year, and might have distributed thousands more had they been at our disposal. Sometimes I have stood and distributed books to teachers and others from different parts of our field, from sunrise till the stars appeared, with no other interruption than to eat a hasty meal."

In Ceylon, the mission say: "The call for the scrip-

tures and tracts has increased the past year, and will doubtless continue to increase with every succeeding year. There is room for the Bible and Tract Societies to exercise their largest benevolence." In the revival there, especially in the seminary of young men, tracts were found very useful in dispelling the mists of Paganism and introducing the knowledge of Christ.

The affecting appeal from Madras for an immediate appropriation of at least \$5,000 for their tract operations, has been recently spread before the Christian community. "Our wheels are stopped," they say. "Will you not set them in motion? Is the American Tract Society coming up in earnest to our help? Are you intending to do any thing commensurate with the wants of the dying millions around us? or do you intend to throw in your mite merely, and leave us with the thought that you have done all that God requires of you? I am fully persuaded that you will answer the last part of this inquiry in such a manner as will cheer us. O then make haste. Help us quickly. Time flies. Immortal souls, by millions, every year in this eastern world, are having their eternal destinies sealed for a place of torment."

To Orissa, embracing the site of the temple of Juggernaut, Rev. Mr. Lacey has now returned from England, with a press and apparatus for printing, binding, &c., to commence a printing establishment at Cuttack, to be under the charge of Rev. Mr. Sutton.

In Northern India, a most wide and interesting field is opening for tract operations.

But the press has perhaps no where received such efficiency as in Burmah. In the heart of the city of Maulmein is a building of brick in the form of an L, seventy-eight feet long each way, and fifty-six wide, two stories high; containing a Tuff's power press, four hand presses, twenty-five cases of type, founts in Burman, Karen and Pegan, and a type-foundry for casting in each of these languages; a bindery complete, and twenty-five natives regularly employed. Five additional presses, with a large supply of paper, were sent out in October last; two presses are to be located in Tavoy for printing for the Karens, one of them to be wholly run upon tracts. The missionaries and a large body of native assistants are prosecuting their work with untiring fidelity; and their journals are filled with the most interesting narratives of tours made in every direction, on the rivers and in the interior, for the purpose of tract distribution, conversation and preaching, to those who are yet ignorant of the great salvation. Four of their standard tracts have been translated and printed in the Pegan, or as it is called by the common people, Tailang language.

In Siam, the two missions are efficiently progressing; and find "no difficulty in distributing as fast as they can print." In an excursion made by Rev. Mr. Dean and the late lamented Mr. Reed to Yuthia, on the river, about sixty miles north of Bankok, a point never before reached by Protestant missionaries, taking with them about 900 Siamese tracts, (all that could be printed and 20,000 Chinese tracts, they proceeded, hour after hour, to distribute from the boat to the multitudes who thronged them. "It was deeply affecting," says Mr. Reed, "to see the anxiety of these poor people for the bread of life. As we departed, after our supply was entirely exhausted, some boats rowed miles to overtake us," that they also might get some copies of the books.

Besides the millions of China, the great Islands of the Archipelago contain probably not far from fifty millions, among whom the Chinese are widely dispersed, and nothing bars access to them. The large printing establishment at Singapore has eleven Chinese block cutters, and eight or ten printers actively employed; and not far from twenty Chinese tracts, chiefly scriptural, having been lately prepared by Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, Mr. Medhurst, and others; the preparation of metal movable type is favourably progressing; Mr. Gutzlaff continues his tours on the Chinese coast, as opportunity presents; inroads are making, and some footing gained at various points among the dark nations and tribes of the vast Islands of the Archipelago; and even the denial of an entrance by the ship Morrison to Japan, caused the shipwrecked Japanese sailors she carried to return, who are now with Mr. Gutzlaff, aiding him in the translation of the New Testament into that language. Thus the way of the Lord seems preparing in this populous and benighted portion of the earth; and in answer to the prayer of faith and a blessing on the self-denying and persevering labours of the people of God, its millions shall yet own their allegiance to the King of Zion.

The Report contains valuable documentary testimonials and statements on the various points presented; many interesting details; and rich evidences of the Divine blessing on the Society's publications and the several departments of its labours, both at home and abroad.

REPORT

Of the Apprentices' Library Company, to "The Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia."

The Board of Managers, upon retiring from their official station, in accordance with established usage, submit the following report of their proceedings:

Soon after their election the Managers met, and organized themselves by the choice of officers, and adopted rules for their own government, and for the government of the library. The usual standing committees were appointed; and the members divided themselves into "committees of attendance" for each month of the year.

By the minutes of the committees of attendance, which have been produced at the meetings of the board, it appears, that the department of the boys generally, has been orderly.

The Library now consists of upwards of Ten Thousand volumes, comprising a large number of standard and useful works on the Sciences, Mechanic Arts, Agriculture, and general literature; and great care has been taken to select those which would afford valuable information, and to exclude such as were likely to be either injurious or useless.

The Library is kept open four evenings of each week, and has been used during the past year by an average number of about 760 boys. From the last report it appears that 983 books were loaned out. Within the year, 350 volumes have been purchased and placed upon the shelves; and 22 new members of the company have been elected.

The legacy of One Thousand Dollars, bequeathed by our late fellow citizen, Dr. Jonas Preston, has been received, and the greater part thereof invested in the stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Application has been made to the executors of the late Dr. Blenen, for a part of the legacy bequeathed to them for distribution amongst the charitable and benevolent societies of Philadelphia; and we entertain a hope that some addition to our limited income will be derived from this source.

The Treasurer's report, herewith presented, will show the state of the funds; and it will thence be perceived, that the company has not yet the means to procure a desirable and permanent location for the libra-

ry, which has long been a favorite object of the Managers.

The last edition of the catalogue being nearly exhausted, a committee of the board have been industriously occupied in arranging one upon an improved plan, three thousand copies of which have been ordered to be printed. These will be furnished to applicants for books at a price sufficient to defray the expenses of publication.

At the last annual meeting, our esteemed fellow member, Frederick W. Mayer, was elected secretary to the company, and, ex-officio, a member of the Board of Managers; it has now become our mournful duty to announce that in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, he has been removed by death from amongst us. We murmur not at this dispensation, but, in the remembrance of his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, of his superior mental endowments, and of his zealous desire to promote the interests of the Institution, we feel sensibly that we have thus been deprived of the important aid of an estimable associate.

Eighteen years have now elapsed since the organization of the company—its benefits have been conferred upon thousands, silently and unostentatiously. Many of these are indebted mainly to your library for the acquisition of knowledge which will be valuable through life; and, although we believe, that with adequate means at its disposal, the company might have been more extensively useful, and hope those means will not in future be withheld by a liberal and enlightened public; yet we think the present condition of the company will justify a mutual congratulation of its members and that a retrospect of the past affords encouragement for the future.

Signed by direction of the Board,

JOHN BOUVIER, Chairman.

B. E. VALENTINE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 3d month (March) 1st, 1838.

FIRST ATLANTIC STEAMER.

We find in the New London (Conn.) Gazette, the following particulars of the first steam navigation of the Atlantic. They were communicated to the Gazette by Capt. Stephen Rogers, of Groton, who was sailing-master of the ship Savannah, of which Moses Rogers, of Groton, was the commander.

She was seen from the telegraph station, at Cape Clear, on the Southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The Admiral who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the king's cutters to her relief. But great was their inability with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter, the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can be easily imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this novel novelty. On approaching Liverpool, hundreds of people came off in boats to see her. She was compelled to lay outside the bar, till the tide should serve for her to go in. During this time she had her colors all flying, when a boat from a British sloop-of-war came along side and hailed. The sailing-master was on deck at the time, and answered. The officer of the boat asked him—"Where's your master?"—to which he gave the laconic reply—"I have no master, sir." "Where's your Captain, then?" "He's below—do you wish to see him?" "I do, sir." The Captain, who was then below, on being called, asked what he wanted—to which he answered—"Why do you wear that pennant, sir?" "Because my country allows me to, sir." "My commander thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down, he will send a force that will do it." Capt. Rogers then exclaimed to the Engineer—"Get the hot water engine ready." Although there was no such machine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect, and John Bull was glad to paddle off as fast as possible. On approaching the city, the shipping, piers, and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen, and merchants from London, came down to visit her, and were very curious to ascertain her speed, destination, &c. As it was soon after Jerome Bonaparte had offered a large reward to any one who would succeed in taking his brother Napoleon from St. Helena, it was suspected that that was the object of the Savannah. After remaining 25 days in Liverpool during which time she was visited by thousands of people of all ranks, and her officers were treated with marked attention, she left for Copenhagen, at which place she arrived in safety—where she excited similar curiosity. She proceeded thence to Stockholm, in Sweden, where she was visited by the Royal family, the foreign ministers, naval officers, nobility and others, who by invitation of Mr. Hughes, the American minister, dined on board, and took an excursion among the neighboring islands with which they were much delighted.

Lord Lyndoch, of England, who was then on a tour through the North of Europe, by invitation of our minister, took passage on board the Savannah, for St. Petersburg, which place she reached in due time. Here she was visited by the invitation of our minister at that court, by several noblemen, military and naval officers, who also tested her superior quality by a trip to Cronstadt. Her officers received several valuable presents of plate, &c. &c., and we have now before us a superb gold snuff box, presented to her sailing-master, Capt. Stephen Rogers, by Lord Lyndoch. She sailed from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen, and thence to Arendal, in Norway, whence she returned to Savannah, where, after a passage of about 25 days, she arrived in safety—being the first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—and after performing a voyage highly creditable to American ingenuity and enterprise.

She used Liverpool coal for fuel, of which she took seventy-five tons, as well as 25 cords of wood for kindling. She had no freight, and only used her engines when not able to go at the rate of four knots with her sails. By the great fire in Savannah her owners were compelled to sell her, and she was purchased to run as a packet between that place and New York, whither she was bound, under the charge of Captain Nathaniel Holdredge—now master of the Liverpool packet ship United States—when she was lost on the south side of Long Island.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN FOR BRISTOL.

Yesterday was a gala day for New York, and celebrated in a manner rarely equalled for splendour and effect. The weather, which for several days previous had been cloudy and disagreeable, was genial and serene, and a bright spring sunshine looked down auspiciously upon the busy movements of the populace. A little past one, the current set down Broadway toward the Battery, and before two o'clock the whole of that beautiful arena was crowded with a dense mass of human beings, extending from Whitehall to pier No. 1, North River. Castle Garden was thronged; and the variegated dresses of the ladies gave to the picture a rich and lively effect.

The avenue leading to the Great Western was so

crowded with carriages and spectators, that it was with some difficulty the passengers could make their way on board. They finally succeeded, however, and at the hour appointed (two o'clock) Captain Hosken made his appearance, and the preparations for departure were made.

The bell was rung, the band struck up "Behold how brightly breaks the morning," and the visitors on board, who were not disposed to go down to the Narrows, hastily shook hands with their friends and quitted the boat. Many, however, remained, to be taken off by some of the numerous steamers, which followed in her train.

As the boat swung off from the pier, the scene was animated and picturesque in the extreme. Around were some ten or fifteen steam-boats, with flags flying and decks completely covered with spectators. The pier in front was piled with a dense multitude. The roofs and windows of the houses along the river seemed hung with curious gazers—add to which the immense crowds, which filled Castle Garden and the Battery, and it does not seem unreasonable to compute that the number of people taken in by the *coup d'œil* on the upper deck of the Great Western, was between seventy and one hundred thousand!

The different Boat Clubs of the city seemed to be on the alert; and they added much to the beauty of the scene as they glided past in their neat and delicate craft. As the Great Western unloosed her moorings, the band on board struck up "Hail Columbia," which was responded to by some of the bands on the adjoining steamers, "God save the Queen." The United States flag of England and the stars and stripes of the United States were displayed in friendly contiguity. Three hearty cheers were given by the vast multitude of spectators on shore—and as many more were sent back from the Great Western, till the welkin rang again. The scene was indeed a memorable and interesting one. It was as if the old world and the new had shaken hands across the broad Atlantic, and a nation's voice had gone up to hail the glorious compact.

The Great Western went up the river some distance in fine style, and then rounded to and proceeded on her way toward the Hook. A discharge of cannon proclaimed her departure. She had not proceeded many miles before the gentlemen and ladies on board were invited to a handsome collation in the cabin, where the health of Capt. Hosken, and success to the Great Western, were drunk with three times three cheers. There was not the slightest perceptible motion to the boat, notwithstanding the wind was high. The interior arrangements of this superb vessel have been so minutely described that it may be useless for us to allude to them. We will only say that the beautiful paintings of Paris, with which the panels of the state rooms are adorned, commanded universal admiration, and were regarded as adding much to the attractions of the boat.

As the fleet of steamboats swept down our noble harbor—with their banners flying—

SECTION FIRST.
The scene was indeed a memorable and interesting one. It was as if the old world and the new had shaken hands across the broad Atlantic, and a nation's voice had gone up to hail the glorious compact. The Great Western went up the river some distance in fine style, and then rounded to and proceeded on her way toward the Hook. A discharge of cannon proclaimed her departure. She had not proceeded many miles before the gentlemen and ladies on board were invited to a handsome collation in the cabin, where the health of Capt. Hosken, and success to the Great Western, were drunk with three times three cheers. There was not the slightest perceptible motion to the boat, notwithstanding the wind was high. The interior arrangements of this superb vessel have been so minutely described that it may be useless for us to allude to them. We will only say that the beautiful paintings of Paris, with which the panels of the state rooms are adorned, commanded universal admiration, and were regarded as adding much to the attractions of the boat.

At half past four, the Great Western had passed the Narrows, and the steamer Providence came alongside to receive her visitors. The transference was effected with but little delay, and the Great Western finally departed on her course over the broad Atlantic, followed by the cheers and good wishes of the multitude who thronged the different boats which surrounded her. When last seen, she was gliding majestically over the waves, while a dark column of vapour marked her way toward the horizon. Success attend her. A nobler and more gratifying pageant than that of yesterday was never witnessed in New York. The importance of the great era in our intercourse with the old world, produced by the steam navigation of the Atlantic, appears to have been duly appreciated by the people of this city, and has been duly commemorated.

For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

No. II.

The total failure of the first effort to establish a colony in Africa, attended as it was with the sacrifice of so many valuable lives, and other discouraging circumstances, only tended to arouse the energies of the society to more vigorous and determined action. Well was it for Africa, that in that day of trial the councils of the society were guided by no weak or irresolute spirits, ready to be frightened from their high purpose by danger and misfortune.

In November 1821, Dr. Ayres was appointed Agent and instructed to proceed to Sierra Leone, and after ascertaining the condition of the surviving emigrants, to proceed down the coast in search of a more eligible site for the location of a settlement. The schooner *Alligator*, under the command of Lieut. Stockton, was also ordered by the United States government to the coast of Africa, with instructions to assist Dr. Ayres in such arrangements as might be found necessary for the proper disposition of the emigrants. Having taken Dr. Ayres on board at Sierra Leone, the *Alligator* proceeded to Cape Mesurado, distant about 250 miles, where it was determined to re-establish the colony, if a purchase of that important place could be effected. A palaver was held the next day with the king and headmen of the Dey tribe, who readily promised to sell the tract desired; but it was some time before the negotiations were concluded, owing chiefly to the jealousy entertained of Christian colonies as antagonistic to the slave trade. At length, however, the palaver was concluded by the purchase of the Mesurado territory—a narrow tongue of land, twelve leagues in extent, detached from the main land, except by a narrow isthmus formed by the approach of the head waters of the Mesurado and the Junk rivers. The north-western termination of this tract of country is Cape Mesurado, which, stretching a considerable distance into the sea, rises to an elevation of several hundred feet, and presents a bold and majestic distinction to the uniform level of the coast. Its situation is in latitude 6° 20' north, and 10° west longitude.

The Mesurado river runs along the eastern base of the cape, making a broad sweep to the right, and parallel to the beach, before emptying itself into the sea, thus forming a fine inner harbor for small vessels.

The present town of Monrovia stands on the eastern side of the Cape, about two miles from its extremity, on an elevation of 70 or 80 feet, fronting the river and sea. Opposite the town, and near the mouth of the river, are two small islands, containing together about three acres of land.

The purchase of this territory was effected in December 1821, and in the following January two small schooners belonging to the colony were employed in removing the settlers from Sierra Leone to it; in which service they were occupied until near the close of May. Still in this period a variety of indications were given of the hostile spirit of the Dey people, and of the insincerity of their engagements in relation to the land.

On the arrival of the first division, consisting chiefly of the single men, the natives positively, and with menaces of violence, forbade their landing. The smallest of the two islands at the mouth of the Mesurado (afterwards named Perseverance Island) had been obtained by special purchase of John S. Mill, an African by birth, and son of an English trader, at that time the occupant and proprietor, on which the people and property were safely debarked, without any actual oppo-

sition. But the endeavours of the agent, either by the decision of his tone or by the means of arguments drawn from the justice of his procedure, or prospective advantages to be expected from the settlement, entirely failed to conciliate their friendship, or alter their settled purpose to expel the colonists. But with that spirit of duplicity which too readily displays itself in the native African, and which has been increased by the baneful influence of the slave-trade, the chiefs of the tribe in a few days held out an offer of accommodation, with the most imposing appearances of sincerity and reason. The ferment seemed in a great measure allayed; and the agent was so far deluded by the stratagem as to render it in the first instance entirely successful. Yielding to an invitation to meet the country authorities in a friendly conference at King Peter's town, he imprudently put his person in their power, and found himself a prisoner. Having been detained several days, Dr. Ayres consented, as the condition of his freedom, to re-accept the remnant of the goods which had been advanced the month preceding in part payment for the lands; but contrived to evade their injunction for the immediate removal of the people from the country, by alleging the want of vessels for the purpose.

The individuals at this time on Perseverance Island did not amount to twenty. The island itself being a mere artificial formation, and always becalmed by the high land of the cape, which towers above it in the direction of the ocean, soon proved to be a most insubstantial situation. The only shelter it afforded to the people and stores was to be found under the decayed thatch of half a dozen diminutive huts, constructed in the native fashion; and the island was entirely destitute of fresh water and firewood. All the settlers had left Sierra Leone in a good state of health; but the badness of the air, the want of properly ventilated houses and sufficient shelter, with other circumstances of their new situation, soon began to prey upon their strength and caused several cases of intermittent fever; from a course of which most of the company had been but a few months recovered. Happily a secret *exparte* arrangement was at this critical period made with King George, in virtue of which the settlers were permitted to pass across the river and commence the laborious process of clearing away the heavy forest which covered the site of their intended town. Every motive which interest, increasing sufferings, and even the love of life could supply, at this moment animated the exertions of this little band; and in a few weeks twenty-two buildings were in progress of erection. But just they were beginning to look with confidence to the enjoyment of something like comfort and security, as the reward of their labours and sufferings, an unforeseen circumstance suddenly involved them in a contest with the natives, which for awhile threatened the settlement with annihilation.

The natives claim a proscriptive right to all the territory of the coast, which by the influence of the slave-trade, and the presence and influence of the slave-trade, they have been enabled to acquire. Thus the wrecks and cargoes of vessels stranded on the coast are invariably seized by the nearest king, and appropriated to the common use of the tribe, as a god-send.

A small prize to an English cruiser bound to Sierra Leone, with about thirty liberated Africans, put into the roads for a supply of water, and had the misfortune to part her cable and go ashore within a short distance of Perseverance Island. King George immediately claimed the vessel and cargo as his property, and with his men rushed to the beach to board and take possession; but he was stoutly resisted by the crew, who however must have been soon overcome and put to death, but for the timely assistance of the brave little band of colonists. As soon as the danger of the English vessel was discovered, a boat was despatched to their relief and a brass field piece stationed on the island brought to bear on the assailants. The latter hastily retired, on this unlooked-for resistance from the Americans, with the loss of two of their number killed and several disabled. The English officer, his crew and the liberated slaves were brought off in safety; but suffered the total loss of their vessel and cargo.

Owing to some neglect in serving the field piece fire was communicated to the thatch roof of the storehouse, which was consumed, and a large share of the provisions, ammunition and merchandise belonging to the colony was destroyed, which in their isolated condition was a loss of the most alarming kind.

The natives, disappointed of the valuable booty in consequence of the interposition of the colonists, became exasperated against them to the highest pitch of hostility. The sight of their dead and wounded countrymen completed the measure of their irritation; and fiercely excited in their minds a savage thirst of vengeance, which nothing but a dread of the big guns could have prevented them from taking by an instant assault. Had it not been for this fear, the destruction of the settlement must have been inevitable. As it was, they contented themselves for the time with throwing down the recently erected frames and firing occasional shots at individuals who exposed themselves, but at such a distance as to do little injury.

Here we might pause to admire that heroic courage and generous self-devotion which prompted this feeble company to bear the fury of a nation of relentless savages in defence of strangers of whom they knew nothing, save that they were men and in peril. But the spirit which had led them to the shores of Africa, and sustained them through all their trials, was a spirit which elevated them above every feeling of selfishness, and above all sense of danger.

The partial security enjoyed by the settlers while they confined themselves to the island, could not last. Their whole supply of water and wood was derived from the main shore occupied by King George. A boat strongly manned and armed was despatched up the river for this purpose on the 27th of March. Half an hour afterwards it was discovered that the warriors of the native town had also passed up the river by land, evidently with the intention of attacking the boat's crew. A second boat was then despatched to overtake and, in case of necessity, support the first. The boats proceeded undisturbed to the watering place, about three miles distant, filled their cask, and put off from the shore on their return, when a brisk fire was opened on them from the woods, which was continued from the cover of rocks and trees as they passed down the river. As the natives were concealed, the colonists could offer no resistance to this attack, but made the best of their way back to the island, with the loss of two persons mortally wounded and two slightly.

Their situation was now really frightful. Surrounded by numerous and highly incensed savages, intent on their destruction, their numbers greatly reduced by sickness and death, compelled to fight for every drop of water, and nearly all their stores and ammunition destroyed by fire, scarcely less than a miracle could save them. But in this great strait deliverance arose from a quarter the least expected, and in a manner so remarkable as to impress all minds with a grateful sense of the watchful care of a guardian Providence.

Ba Cará, the chief of a small settlement of natives inhabiting the larger island of the river, had on several occasions afforded secret assistance to the colonists; though latterly he had fallen under the suspicion of taking part with their enemies on the shore. This chief, though insignificant in point of power and influence among the kings of the coast, enjoyed an alliance with King Boatwain, one of the most famous and mighty chiefs of the Condoes. Boatwain, though living a considerable distance from the coast, had often made his power felt by the maritime tribes, and he frequently assumed a dictatorial authority in their affairs, which he too well knew how to enforce when opposed. To this powerful ally Ba Cará (to prove the sincerity of his professions and effectually serve the colonists) now had recourse; and with a promptitude which distinguished all his movements, he immediately made his appearance on the Mesurado—not, as he said, to pronounce sentence, but to do justice; and he had actually brought along with him a force sufficient to carry his decisions into immediate effect. By a direct exertion of his self-constituted authority, he convoked the head chiefs of the neighbourhood and sent for the

agents of the Colonization Society to come and explain the nature of their claims on the country, and to set forth their grievances. They complained of the bad faith of the Dey in withholding the possession of lands which they had sold to the colonists, and of the injurious acts of hostility committed by King George. A desultory and noisy discussion followed, in which the savage empire disdained to take any part whatever. But having ascertained the prominent facts of the case, he at length arose, and, haughtily waving his hand for silence, briefly told the Dey, that they must abide land and accepted part of the payment, they must abide the consequences; that their refusal to receive the balance of the purchase money did not annul or affect the bargain. "Let the Americans," said he, in a voice that was seldom disobeyed, "have their lands immediately. Whoever is dissatisfied with my decision, let him tell me so!" Then turning to the agents, "I promise you protection. If these people give you further trouble, send for me; and I swear, if they oblige me to come again to quiet them, I will do it to purpose, by taking their heads from their shoulders, as I did old King George's, on my last visit to the coast to settle disputes."

Whatever might be thought of this decision, no one presumed to oppose it. The usual interchange of friendly presents between the parties then took place, and the settlers immediately resumed their labours on the cape.

For the Colonization Herald. GENERAL REMARKS ON LIBERIA.

No. I.

Sir,—According to request I beg leave to submit the following remarks and reflections on the cause, and Liberia, for your perusal, to be used wholly or in part as you think fit. It is now more than four years ago, during Mr. Cresson's visit to Scotland, that I became interested in the cause of African Colonization. From the first examination into the nature and merits of the scheme, its multiplied and important bearings on Africa and her expatriated children every where; I felt convinced that the enterprise comprehended within its scope every circumstance calculated to ensure success to the two great objects it sought to benefit. And now after a residence of three years and a half in the colony of Liberia, I see nothing essentially necessary to prevent its accomplishment. The two great requisites for its success being, in America a support commensurate with the great ends it contemplates, in Liberia a judicious administration.

The plan of immediate abolition which proposes to proclaim, unconditionally and at once, freedom to the captive, is in the abstract peculiarly pleasing and satisfactory; appealing as it does at once, and with scarcely any reflection, to many of the most powerful feelings

and sentiments of the human mind. Benevolence is a noble and godlike feeling, but to be productive of its happiest effects it must act under the guidance of our rational faculties. It produces the impulse, but not the best mode of performing the action. It is not enough that we relieve the slave from the misfortune of physical restraint, we must at the same time and by the same act, provide for the right exercise of faculties hitherto uncultivated and now unchecked. This I conceive is obtained by the plans of the Colonization Societies. It will be my endeavour in the following remarks, to show what share Liberia has in the accomplishment of this object.

Liberia, like every thing else, has been praised to a degree incompatible with the physical and moral elements of its constitution, and on the other hand vilified as worse than a community of convicts. The impartial visitor has but to remember the materials, and the comparatively small amount of means placed at the disposal of the societies, and he will not hesitate to award to the managers of those institutions his most unqualified approbation for the wisdom and energy of their plans, and to the judicious administration at their progress. He will not fail to be struck with the correctness of conduct and unaffected dignity of deportment of those holding official situations, with whom he may be brought into contact; as, for example the simple courtesy and civility, without any affectation or parade, with which the Lieutenant Governor performs the duties of his station. Let him attend the courts of justice, conducted solely by the colonists themselves; the strict decorum which prevails, the ingenuity of the arguments, the frequent appeals and close acquaintance with some of the standard law books, the patient and calm investigation of the judges, and he will at once admit, that the people in whose mental development he is thus taking an interest, are making rapid strides in the theory and practice of self-government. Let him attend their houses of worship, making due allowance for a little noisy declamation, and he will not fail to perceive that the pulpit orator in Liberia feels that he occupies a high, novel and important station in relation to his hearers, and the peculiar circumstances with which they are surrounded. He will hear them urged to a greater purity of life and conduct, placed conspicuously as they are, in the eyes of the world, and accountable to God for the moral influence they may exercise on the natives around them.

He will be delighted to hear them draw an interesting parallel between their own colonization and the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, with the important lesson drawn therefrom and applied to themselves; that as long as the Israelites continued obedient and submissive to the divine laws, they prospered, but were subjected to punishment on the neglect and infringement thereof. And moreover, believing that Providence will overrule all things for their good, to extend the spirit of Christian forgiveness for any injuries they may have received in the land they had left. But still further, let the inquirer follow them into the circles of domestic life, and observe the comfortable condition of many of their houses. Converse with them on the state of the colony, its external and internal relations, the causes that tend to retard or advance its prosperity; and he will feel no hesitation in drawing the legitimate inference, that there exists in sufficient abundance, the necessary materials, under judicious guidance, to secure for them a respectable place among the enlightened communities of the earth. Indeed if there is any thing to complain of in the moral constitution of the colonist when thus left in great measure to the impulses of his own nature, it is rather an apathy, which requires rousing up, than a want of capacity to be despaired of.

Of the literary tastes and abilities of the colony, the *Liberia Herald* has for some years back afforded pretty fair specimens. The present editor is in a great measure a self-taught man, and many of his articles bear the impress of an active and reflecting mind. Among the entirely uneducated men, there is one who deserves special notice. He was, before emigrating, a barber in Norfolk, Virginia, and has been in the colony some years. During more prosperous days, when commercial speculations were very profitable, he carried on at the same time the trades of blacksmith, baker, merchant and hotel keeper. But more than all these, he practises as an attorney, and although he can neither read nor write, there are few of his more learned brethren of the faculty, who like to enter the lists against him. He carefully and accurately commits to memory those clauses in his books bearing on the case of his client; by having them read over to him by his clerk—so that in the course of his pleading, when called for his authority, he at once refers the honorable court to the page, chapter, section, &c. of Blackstone, or the Revised Statutes of Virginia, opens the book at the place marked, and appears to read accurately the quotation referred to. His eloquence, although setting all the rules of grammar and rhetoric, (as might be expected) at defiance, still being characterized by strong good sense and shrewd logic, adding to these a portly figure, somewhat dignified mien, and a pair of green spectacles, makes him no despicable opponent. He is, to boot, a staunch friend of the oppressed, and has often rescued their rights from within the grasp of the learned sophistry of his

fellow practitioners—and is always to be found a strong advocate in favour of the government. Those who have been in the habit of visiting Monrovia, will at once recognize the individual alluded to. Many others might be adduced who have shewn strong minds called forth by circumstances—nor is there any want of professors of the healing art who from mere reading have formed pretty correct notions of disease, and made themselves useful to the physicians appointed by the Society; and notwithstanding they have, from the necessity of the case, resolved themselves into the medical faculty of the University of Liberia, and appended M. D. to their names, still from the progress and industry of one or two in particular, I regret that they could not by some means be enabled to attend a course of medical lectures.

Indeed the colonist once settled in Liberia evinces by his conduct, his habits of thought and action, and by his pursuits, that he feels himself to be, without any misgivings, at once "a man and a brother." His faculties are put forth to keep up with the march of civilization, fully and freely, unchecked by the withering influence of prejudice or ridicule. Indeed both are forgotten, except when some individual happens to come among them, who demands by his conduct a degree of respect on account of his complexion which is not due to his good sense. There have been such cases, and the colonists have shewn their own moral superiority by treating them better than they deserve. The children, so far as I have seen, learn rapidly under the judicious tuition; and judging of the progress of the native boys under the care of the Baptist Missionaries, Messrs. Mylne and Crocker, generally speaking, they are equally apt. They learn to write easily, and their perception of the relation of numbers is stronger than is generally believed of the native African—the chief difficulty with them, being to retain them long enough at school. There was a little hesitation on the part of the chiefs to commit their sons solely to the care of the missionaries, but the feeling was fast wearing away before more favorable impressions.

The system of education is still insufficient for the wants of the colony. An institution to teach the higher branches, and thus supply good teachers for the primary schools, would accelerate the diffusion of knowledge much more rapidly.

Aware of the importance of this consideration, Rev. Mr. Seys, the superintendent of the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, who is ever indefatigable in his efforts to promote the good of the colony, had opened a school in the church, under his own care, with a view of endeavoring to supply the deficiency until further aid shall be sent from this country. The people are fully aware and desirous that education should keep pace with colonization, thereon hanging the success and safety of the colony; and for the attainment of this object, I have no doubt they will give what aid they can.

For the Colonization Herald. SINGAPORE.

Short notice of Singapore by a gentleman who had just gone there to reside, taken from a letter to a friend.

Singapore is a charming place. Last Saturday morning when I arose and went on deck, the long wished for scene met my delighted eyes. The ship lay in the roads about ½ of a mile from the town, and the prospect was very fine. The town of Singapore begins near the water's edge, and extends back for some distance over the hills adjoining. The site is very good, not an extensive flat like Batavia, but undulating and picturesque. All the buildings seen from the roads look very well, nearly new, and all white. Many of them are quite large. Some of the hills behind are covered with deep green vegetation, others are planted with nutmeg trees, and present the appearance of cultivated fields or orchards.

On entering the town, the same pleasant appearances are presented. The newness of the place makes it look neat and clean; and the streets are kept in fine order. The houses, like those in Batavia, all seem to be built with express reference to comfort; and while they are equally cool and airy, they are much lighter and neater than the Dutch architecture. Most of the buildings have wide verandahs on two or four sides with a view to coolness, and some of them may be considered specimens of architecture as combining real comfort with elegance; while there is not that appearance of extravagant expenditure which prevailed in Batavia. The houses are all constructed so as to be occupied on the second floor while the first is used as store rooms, and a dining hall, and indeed sometimes the first story only consists of pillars which merely support the house at a distance from the ground. This is intended to guard against the dampness which prevails in warm countries near the surface of the ground. The English people have just been building an elegant church, which in Philadelphia would have cost \$50,000, at an expense of about \$30,000.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

A public meeting of the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania will be held at the Rev. Mr. Boardman's church, corner of 12th and Walnut streets, on Friday the 25th inst., at a quarter before 8 o'clock, P. M.

Addresses are expected from the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, the Hon. Wm. Maxwell, of Va., the Rev. Mr. Waterbury, and the Rev. Dr. Nott, of Union College.

A collection will be taken up.

The Annual Report of the Colonization Society of the City of New York is on our table, and shall receive due attention in our next. The office of manager is, we suppose, regarded by our friends as, to a certain extent, honorary, since we observe in the list names of gentlemen no longer resident in New York.

The Address of a Committee of the Clergy of this city to their brethren in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, urging the claims of the colonization cause on their Christian support and countenance, will be introduced in our next number. It has been printed, and is in course of direction to the gentlemen for whose perusal it was more especially intended.

RIOTS, FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The fears expressed by so many citizens, from the date of the erection of the Pennsylvania Hall, have been too truly, and to the disgrace of our city, verified by the destruction of that building on Thursday evening last. It was formally opened at the beginning of the week by an address on Liberty, followed, as at least we learn from the published programme, by a meeting of some Lyceum, lectures on temperance, &c. The main object, however, for its construction, was soon displayed by the lectures and proposed discussion on abolitionism, in which citizens of other states, both men and women, bore a conspicuous part, and to which men and women, both black and white, largely resorted. The mixing up of the people of the two colours by their being seated promiscuously in the Hall, and their going to

and returning from it in the same fashion, were not calculated to soothe the prejudices of the populace nor to prevent any outbreaks endangering the public peace. The latent savagery in all men, and especially abundant in the ignorant and uneducated, and those without the restraints of religion, can soon be made fearfully evident. And hence it is the part not only of worldly policy, but of moral kindness, to withhold all provocatives to its display, unless some great and practical and evident and indisputable good, is to result from running counter to it. Such a maxim, however, seems to be regarded as evidence of timidity and abandonment of principle by the Anti-Slavery school, which in its demonstrations for two or three days preceding the catastrophe of Thursday night, acted as if with full intent to work up into uncontrollable fury the excitable feeling of the class of persons just mentioned. The best interests of the cause which abolitionists have at heart might have incalculated on them, if they would admit as guides or examples all the lessons of history and analogies of human conduct under similar circumstances, the propriety of accustoming the people gradually to their modes of proceeding, and to a discussion of the merits of the question in all its bearings. But alas! immediate would seem to be their watch word both for emancipation, and for every step, wise or foolish, for or blurring out of every opinion which first presents itself. Wheat and tares are sown, bread and poison distributed by them with equal zeal and indifference to consequences. To others is left the task of making the needful separation.

On Wednesday evening "the Hall" was crowded with about three thousand persons to hear lectures by Mr. Garrison and others. Of the audience about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people." Before the conclusion of the lectures, a large crowd was assembled out of doors, from which there issued both some noise and various missiles directed at the windows. The audience on coming out was received with groans and hisses. One black man was knocked down.

Here assuredly was evidence strong enough for the perceptions of any man, or set of men, of a mob-spirit being awakened, which it is also very clear can seldom be hushed by lullabies. On Thursday afternoon the Mayor called on some of the leading members of the society who owned the building, and urged on them the propriety of not holding a meeting that evening. The assent of the parties to this recommendation threw both implicitly and in fact on the city authorities the full responsibility of taking all preventive and conservative measures, both for the safety of the hall and for the public peace. Notwithstanding ample warning, in the belligerent doings of the mob the night before, and the notes of preparation for further onset by the crowd assembled round the building on the afternoon of Thursday, the police seems to have been taken by surprise. A speech from the Mayor, and the act of his putting the keys in his pocket, had not the talismanic effect anticipated. This gentleman went to his office and the people remained where they were. Early in the evening intelligence was brought to him by persons whom he had stationed for the purpose, that the north side of the Hall was attacked. He repaired to the spot with his police, met the dense crowd, sprang his rattle and called upon the people to aid—but no aid was offered, not a person came forward.

In the mean time the more systematised and determined band of destructives had forced their way into the interior of the building, both up stairs in which was the great Hall, and down into the basement rooms in which were books for sale. With these latter, and some of the benches, and the seats of the speakers, a heap was made, and fire applied which was soon communicated to the whole of the interior of the hall and ascended to the roof. The alarm was rung in the usual manner by the State House Bell, and the fire engines were ere long on the spot; but they did not play on the building which was in flames. The water was liberally and with great perseverance poured on the adjoining houses, not one of which, though some of them were old, and of wood, was injured.

Of the many thousand spectators in the streets adjoining the scene of the conflagration, few were heard to express regret, or to look displeased. All tumult, we believe, ceased after the building was on fire, and we do not remember ever to have seen such entire absence of confusion and turmoil at any fire, as there was on that occasion, at least at the time, near ten o'clock, when we were on the ground. We speak now as simple narrators. What the tranquillity of so vast an assemblage, and the complacency with which it regarded this violation of law and destruction of property indicated at the time, or portends for the future, we leave to others to conjecture.

Encouraged by their entire success on Thursday evening, the mobites repaired on Friday evening to a large building recently finished for the reception and protection of coloured orphans, in Spring Garden, to which, with the cowardice and cruelty characteristic of such assemblages, they set fire. The firemen were summoned and repaired promptly to the scene of danger, and in despite of some attempts made to drive them away, they soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Alderman McMichael, with his police aid, prevented further mischief and restored order. Happily the little defenceless beings had not taken up their abode at their destined habitation, and hence had not, any more than their few female teachers and guardians, to receive the attack of the gallant marauders.

Saturday evening was also marked by some lawless outbreaks, of a nature similar to those already recorded. An attempt to deface, if not to destroy a Methodist church of the coloured people, in Sixth near Lombard street, was promptly met and repelled by the city authorities, among whom our new Recorder, Rush, is said to have distinguished himself by his cool and ready courage on the occasion.

THE PHILADELPHIA CARNIVAL.

It is known to travellers, and to most readers, that during a particular period of the year called the Season of Carnival, the people of some of the countries of continental Europe indulge in a great variety of amusements, and yield themselves up to extravagancies of dress, deportment and social intercourse unknown at other times. Masquerades, ludicrous processions and practical conceits are the order of the day, and frequently of the night too. Scenes are witnessed and language uttered which often excite the wonderment of the more staid, and shock the sensibilities of the more sensitive and reflecting part of the community. But, still, as there is no restricting or countervailing legal enactments, these various follies are permitted full sway during their allotted period. To oppose them by force or violence would be unlawful, and criminal

because unlawful. The government would have to interpose its appropriate machinery of police, civil and armed, in protection of what sometimes shames the wise and makes the virtuous blush, and of what it would be far from being itself thought to foster. It has no choice; it must protect the persons and the properties, to use a stage expression, meaning the dresses and decorations, and likewise the more permanent property of houses and chattels.

In our quiet city of Philadelphia, in which masquerades are forbidden by legislative enactment, there has been, notwithstanding, a season of carnival. Some hundreds of persons, of both sexes and of all colours, the more prominent of whom were white, black and yellow, had agreed to keep high festival, in honour of a hybrid and piebald equality, which they invoked in a new and spacious edifice recently erected by some of their associates in the idolatrous worship. Acting on a resolution of the *Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women*, which was convened in New York in May 1837, of having "our coloured friends seated promiscuously in all our congregations," these meetings exhibited, we learn, the desired commingling in the Pennsylvania Hall. Whatever might be thought of the taste of those who went there, to enjoy the various appeals made to their senses, always excepting common sense, as the visit of all was voluntary and with a foreknowledge of the circumstances, they could not rightfully complain. But when the exhibition became still more public, and out of doors, by groups of white and black intermingled—here a black beau escorting two interesting and pretty white females—there a white man, more advanced in years, parading up and down a street with a sable dame on each arm, and a procession in the most public street of black and white duly intermingled—the people began to express their dissatisfaction in various terms and degrees of intensity, against an innovation for which they could not see or divine any useful purpose in the interests of either the white or the black race. They forgot, however, the privileges of carnivals, and that it is among the reserved rights of the sovereign people, or of any portion of them, to play the fool after every imaginable variety of fashion, within the pale of law. Sometimes deficiencies and omissions in this last are supplied by presentments of grand juries for nuisances, and occasionally the safety of the passengers in the street, or the quiet of a neighbourhood, is secured by an order *de lunatico inquiringdo*. Recourse might have been had to one or both of these means, according to the extravagance of deportment and language of these black and white mummies, and mockers of philanthropy.

Unhappily, folly with her cap and bells was not the only president of these doings. The Lord of Misrule was also there, or at least his part was enacted by one who, first in Baltimore and subsequently in Boston, had figured so conspicuously in the same character. The man who, when in England, as agent of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, declared the Constitution of the United States to be "the most bloody and heaven-daring arrangement ever made by man for the continuance and protection of a system of the most atrocious villainy ever exhibited on earth"—and again, that "such a compact was, in the nature of things, and according to the law of God, null and void from the beginning;" this same man, the too notorious William Lloyd Garrison, who has also declared Washington to be worse than a robber and a pirate, was the acting Lord of Misrule, chosen to aid in reconciling Philadelphia to the new carnival. Caution and moderation were, we learn, abjured by him; he insisted on more excitement; he was for agitation—the watchword of his party.

The Federal Constitution declared to be "the most atrocious villainy ever exhibited on earth," and to be "null and void from the beginning," and its framers and signers worse than infamous, by orators in doors, what are the people out of doors to think of the constitution and of the laws, administered under it, of the State in which they live. This constitution and these laws are, in a measure, based on, or at least framed in reference to, and admission of, the Federal Constitution. Deny the validity of this latter, and much of our respect is lost, if not allegiance withdrawn from the former. If hundreds of thousands of persons are associated together under the name of abolitionists to trample on the publicly and constitutionally admitted rights of independent communities, such as the several states comprising the Union are, what will become of the rights of freedom of action, or of tenure of property of smaller communities within any one of these states. Where is the protection of individual rights? There is none, if the premises assumed and pertinaciously argued by the abolitionists be admitted.

But the practical workings of misrule are not in one track, and carried on uniformly in one sense. A despot who tramples on all law and justice, and who imprisons, and tortures, and decapitates his subjects, by them, in turn, if opportunity offers, seized, tortured and executed. No restraint was imposed on the misdeeds of the former—none is acknowledged in the harsh and cruel retaliation of the latter. A party which, as in the early period of the French revolution, obtains an ascendancy by intrigues and menaces, and denunciations against existing institutions, and in the support of what it calls liberty, finds retribution, if not justice, measured out to it by another party, which, acting also on the doctrine of innovation, and of the necessity of revolution, has recourse to organized and affiliated bodies under the name of clubs, and by means of these, rouses the populace to clamor, tumult, and the destruction of property, and the shedding of blood.

Misrule, by the abrogation of existing institutions and a scornful and bitter denunciation of the constitution and laws, and denial of their binding character on the citizens, preached in abolition halls, and debated and urged by abolition presses, must unsettle the minds of the thoughtless, the discontented in any way, the ignorant and the passionate, and drive them to excesses against which no repressing influence can be brought to bear because none is acknowledged. But one excess provokes, and gives excuse for another. Modern abolition denounces and dooms to perdition all who do not without restriction or reserve adopt its dogmas in full. Thus far speech; but it also acts out its dogmas in a manner to annoy and distress all, and to goad to outbreaks of violence, others who plead plausibly, though erroneously, the very freedom of action, which is so much insisted on by the abolitionists themselves. Abolitionists deny the validity of the grand compact by which we are held together as a nation—they decry and vilify the churches, whose pastors and members do not think precisely as they do. One set of anti-abolitionists act out this radical doctrine, and contravene and set at naught the laws made under the

constitution, and the doctrines and examples of peace set by the reviled churches. Law and religion are to abolitionism a dead letter, unless they both conform to its constructions made with reference to the natural law of entire and unconditional equality. Availing of this example, certain anti-abolitionists recur to what they would call the first principles of society, and set up natural laws of their own by which they judge, and condemn, and punish, their opponent abolitionists. Thus is the misrule preached and advocated by abolitionism in one sense, acted out by their passionate opposers in another sense; and thus not only this community, but the whole Union is to be alarmed and agitated, and its institutions broken down, and the laws set at naught, and the security of person and property to become a dead letter. A remedy for these evils must be found, and speedily forthcoming. It is not to be of the nature of force or violence—repressive it may be, but not vindictive. It must be a well regulated and clearly understood, but not even loudly expressed public opinion. It need not be exhibited at all in town meetings and resolutions, any more than in mob assemblages, and fire and destruction. The true remedy is in every citizen making up his mind clearly, distinctly, and deliberately, not merely to abstain from, but steadily by deportment and conversation and in social intercourse, to oppose that fierce fanaticism, which under the name of abolitionism, would abrogate the Constitution of the United States, declare illegal and void the constitution of each separate state, and the laws administered under it, and revile the religion and the most disinterested piety of any and every sect, which should be in the least adverse, or even not directly in unison with its schemes of revolutionary change and of foreign alliance and aid. Cold and formal neutrality will not now suffice. It is by such indifference to the question agitated, and quiet contempt for the fury of these abolition fanatics, that they have gathered strength—claiming that they were strong wherever they were thus impliedly tolerated. Let the good sense of the people draw the line of demarcation clearly, and it will then be easy by a distinct perception, and full knowledge of the nuisance, to abate it, and to procure additional aid in new laws, if the present are found to be inefficient.

The first follies thus checked, no danger need be apprehended from the reaction and violence of hasty and passionate opposers. If true wisdom be displayed by acting on the maxims of true philosophy, which teaches that a removal, or avoidance of the first cause prevents all the subsequent series of events, whether of secondary causes or remote effects, we may look once more for peace and true freedom, with all adequate scope for the nation, and the several communities of which it consists, to carry out such ameliorations and reforms as time and expediency shall indicate to be necessary or prudent.

RUMORS.

Sundry speeches, of a very absurd and unjust nature, attributed to some of our abolition acquaintances, are in circulation. Without having seen or conversed with these gentlemen, we can confidently deny the truth of the allegations against them, as foreign from their character and opinions.

AN ACTED FALSEHOOD.

The false in action is oftentimes more pernicious, though less heeded, than either spoken or written falsehood. A politician and candidate for public favour, who, on the eve of an election, displays a sudden zeal towards his constituents, by warm grasping of their hands, eager inquiries after their families, visits to their houses, flattery of their wives, and fondling of their children, is acting a lie. His present conduct is no part or sequence of his past, nor is it intended to be of his future, course towards those persons. A sham patriot, who, in order to prostrate a rival or acquire an ascendancy in the national councils, and influence and consideration in his community, which he could not hope for from his talents or acquirements, or consistently continued attempts to benefit his fellow citizens, becomes all at once an enthusiastic advocate of some strong if not dominant interest, trading or manufacturing, or of some politico-economical principle, which he takes no pains practically to advance; such a man is actor of a lie.

There are, however, two varieties of practical sins against truth—one with forethought and actual intent to deceive, the other in ignorant contravention of the immutable principles of right. To which of these varieties should be referred the conduct of those self-styled friends of the blacks, who in their late meetings, and in going to and returning from them, procured an intermingling of the two colours, it is not easy for us to say. Charity will prompt to the most favourable construction of their motives; but in whichever sense it may be regarded, it is still a formal, and peculiarly mischievous acted lie. It is a deceit attempted to be practised on the community at large, as it is one actually practised on the blacks themselves, supposing them credulous enough to attach importance to it. This promiscuous association of black and white in public, and their promiscuous arm in arm is deceptive, because it does not represent free and social private intercourse and interchange of the minor courtesies and kindness of life, as it was meant to be so regarded by the white actors, and as under other circumstances, where the whites alone are the parties, it universally is so. This acting deceives the blacks, by prompting them to hopes and leading to aspirations for a position in society, which cannot be attained by whites among whites by such means alone, nor without prior education, known character, fitness of mind and manners, and a responsible position in society, acquired by industrious occupation in a respectable calling.

There is no example in history of the destinies of a people being materially benefited nor of any portion of them being permanently elevated in the scale of civilization by a waiving in favour of the low forms and restrictions of social intercourse, antecedent to preparations for this concession by positive and substantial acquisitions, and advancement through the exertions of the low themselves. In England, the serf of the soil did not procure his freedom by prior association with the master, nor did the peasants, and afterwards small freeholders, acquire respect from knights and barons by being introduced by these latter into their castles, taken with them to chapel, and fêted and feasted. Equality in the eye of the law, and security of person and property being insured to them, the people, emphatically so called, soon contrived by their own intelligence and enterprise to participate with the nobility in the exercise and privilege of government. The landholders and merchants did not receive the offered courtesies of lords and dukes as a boon or a means of bettering

their condition, by increasing the value of their estates, or increasing the amount of their capital. The labourer would not find his wages increased nor himself raised in life by being taken to church in his employer's carriage and feasting with him at stated times. Nor could it be deemed a favour, or a means of advancing his fortune, if his wife and his daughter were dressed up by the expenditure of his last shilling and introduced by his employer's wife to a fashionable assembly—or encouraged to speak and vociferate at a radical or infidel meeting, supposing the lady's taste might direct her to such a place.

Members of the same family, individuals connected by the ties of good will to each other, do not, any of them, propose to benefit a poor and destitute relative or acquaintance, as the case may be, by disquisitions on equality, the injustice of masters, and the avarice of the rich, nor by introducing this person either to church or to a society in which these subjects are topics of constant and angry spouting. It does not come within the scope of their affectionate and benevolent designs to make this person more than ever their companion on occasions of ceremony and show, so as to dissatisfy him still more with his present position, and disincite, if not to disqualify him by this kind of life, from regular, persistent and industrious exertions to mend his fortune. They, on the contrary, point to him a situation and a channel in which he may exert his abilities to the best advantage; and in place of inflating his mind with false pride, and quickening his already morbid sensibilities, they inculcate patience and moderation, and the consideration which he will subsequently command by his success.

What is thus done in the case of a single white person, by and among whites, is done where many, an entire class perhaps, are the party to be benefited. But that which is wise and prudent, and in conformity with human nature, and sustained by general experience and sound ethics, in the relations of white with white, will not suit, forsooth, it would seem, the views of certain insane revolutionists in the conduct to be pursued by white to black. The equality claimed for the latter is but a beginning, a foundation on which is erected the most extravagant superstructure of ethics and political economy, being at once monstrous and out of all proportion and harmony.

The columns of this week's Herald are enriched by valuable communications from valued correspondents, and still more tried servants of the noble cause about which they write now, and in favor of which, in times past, they have done good service, at the peril of their lives, in Africa.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since March 22d, from Thos. Buchanan, General Agent.

Matthew Newkirk,	\$50 00
Collection at Temperance Hall,	1 68
do. Tabernacle Church,	10 50
Sunday School children, 1st. Presbyterian Church,	29
Ladies of the 1st. Presbyterian Church, do. 8th do. do.	60 50
To make the Rev. Mr. Macklin a life member,	75 00
Collection at Mr. Dinwiddie's Church,	8 44
John Miller,	5 75
Brick & Brown,	10 00
Collection at Dr. Babcock's Church,	17 56
Collection by Cross Creek Colonization Society,	7 25
Collection at Colonization Meeting, Hamilton Village,	7 25
Collection by the ladies of the 2d Presbyterian Church, to make Dr. Cuyler a life director, and Mr. Anderson Brown a life member,	140 00
Fayette County Colonization Society, per I. Beeson, Treasurer Connellsville Branch Society,	100 00
Ladies Colonization Society, Pittsburgh, per Mrs. K. K. Peeble, Treasurer,	196 00
A. E. Laing, donation,	5 00
Mr. Wilson, West Alexandria Colonization Society,	45 00
James McKim, Uniontown, Pa.	5 00
N. Dodge, Mount Joy,	1 00
Rev. W. J. Clarke,	3 00
Centre Colonization Society, Mercer County, Pa.	6 50
Dr. Leaman, Leacock congregation,	2 63
Per Lloyd Miffin balance \$100 contributed by E. B. M. for the purpose of removing two emancipated slaves to Africa—the "product of her industry."	25 00
From some friends of the colonization cause in Wilmington, Del. per E. B. M.	6 50
For the Colonization Herald,	360 71
Collections in the city by Mr. Pigeon,	70 00
For 1 copy of Freeman's Plea for Africa,	1 00
Isaac Beeson, Uniontown Colonization Society,	55 00
	\$1,206 56

ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

May 14th, 1838.

Mr. Pinney acknowledges the receipt of \$26 from the Canonsburg and Chartiers Colonization Society, and \$30 from Dr. Brown, balance of a life membership.

Mr. P. when in Fayette received \$175 from various societies of that county.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer James Adams arrived at Charleston on Thursday, May 10th, from Clarksville, having on board a few Indians, men, women, and children, taken prisoners by Capt. Bullock, of the Dragoons, near Fort Taylor, at the head of the St. John's river.

Brig. Gen. Eustis, Lieut. Simpson, Aid-de-camp, Capt. Porter, Lieut. Watson, Lieut. Burke, and Lieut. Hill, with two companies First Regiment of Artillery, also came passengers in the J. A.

Intelligence had been received at Key Biscayne, 3d ult. that *Aleck Hajo*, the Seminole chief who negotiated with Gen. Jesup, and surrendered to him, had been shot, with all his immediate followers, by *Sam Jones* and the *Mickasukies*. This assassination is said very much to have exasperated the Seminoles, and we are told that many of them now beg our troops to allow them to remain and assist in exterminating their late allies—*Sam Jones* and the *Mickasukies*.

The naval detachment lately engaged in Lieut. Powell's expedition have gone to Pensacola to join our squadron for Vera Cruz. This squadron is detached to protect our commerce from the consequences of the French blockade.

Lieut. Magruder and his company came on in the Madison from Key West to Key Biscayne, and thence shipped in the Campbell for St. Augustine.

A HORRIBLE ENFORCEMENT OF LYNCH LAW.

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ultimo, gives the particulars of the drowning of a free negro, a cook

on board the steamboat Pawnee, on her passage up from New Orleans to that city, under the sentence of that most unmerciful of judges, Judge Lynch. The circumstances as detailed are substantially these: On the Friday night previous, about 10 o'clock, a deaf and dumb German girl was found in the store room with the cook. The door was locked and at first he denied she was there. The girl's father came, he unlocked the door, and the girl was found secreted in the room behind a barrel. He was accused of having used violence to the girl, but how she came there did not very clearly appear. The Captain was not informed of this during the night. The next morning some four or five of the deck passengers spoke to the Captain about it; this was about breakfast time. He heard their statements and informed them that the negro should be safely kept until they reached St. Louis, when the matter should be examined, and if guilty he should be punished by law. Here the matter seemed to end; the Captain after breakfast returned on deck, passed the cook's room, and returned up to his own room. Immediately after he had left the deck, a number of the deck passengers rushed upon the negro, bound his arms behind his back, and carried him forward to the bow of the boat. A voice cried out "throw him overboard," and was responded to from every quarter of the deck—and in an instant he was plunged into the river. The Captain hearing the noise, rushed out in time to see the negro float by. The whole scene of tying and throwing him overboard scarcely occupied ten minutes, and was so precipitate that the officers were unable to interfere in time to save him. Several of those engaged were identified, and some of them arrested and lodged in jail in St. Louis, where we trust they will be treated as murderers should be.

A REAL FRIEND TO THE COLORED RACE.—It was stated at the anniversary of the Mississippi Colonization Society, held at Natchez on the 4th of March, that Captain Isaac Rose, of that state, had bequeathed to the American Colonization Society his entire estate, estimated at 400,000 dollars. His will emancipates all his slaves, amounting to 170, and provides for their removal and settlement in the Society's Colonies.—*Philadelphia Paper*.

Why is it that these munificent donations to the colored race come only from the citizens of the slave states? The northern abolitionists talk and write of their feeling for the negro race; but in the south we see the will and the deed.—*Ohio and Kentucky Jour.*

Summary.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that the following named gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend as a Board of Visitors the annual examination of the cadets of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, to commence on the first Monday in June, 1838.

Connecticut.—Professor Thomas Hubbard.
New York.—Gen. Duclond Holstein, Rev. G. M. Johnson, Prof. W. M. Holland, James Shea, and Meland Butler, Esqrs.
Pennsylvania.—Dr. J. B. Ard, Thomas B. McElwee, John C. Plummer, and Thomas Ross, Esqrs.
Maryland.—Daniel Murray, Esq., and Prof. J. T. Ducatel.
Virginia.—John E. Page, Hugh A. Garland, and Alexander Rives, Esqrs.
North Carolina.—J. F. Burgwin, Esq.
South Carolina.—Gen. George McDuffie, Professors F. Leibner, and Holbrook.
Georgia.—C. J. McDonald, Esq.
Kentucky.—Judge James.
Tennessee.—Col. George Wilson.
Ohio.—Dr. J. D. Weston.
Mississippi.—Dr. John H. Holt.
Illinois.—B. F. Morris, Esq.
Alabama.—H. W. Ellis, Esq.
Missouri.—Col. W. H. Russell.
Arkansas.—J. S. Conway, Esq.
Michigan.—Dr. Z. Picher, late of U. S. army.

From the Norfolk Herald.

NAVAL.—We publish for future reference the lists of officers attached to the ships under the command of Commodore Read, which sailed from Hampton Roads, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., bound for the East Indies.

List of the officers attached to the United States Frigate Columbia, Commodore George C. Read, Commander.
Commodore—George C. Read.
Lieutenants—George A. Magruder, Arthur Lewis, Wm. C. Whittle, John W. Turk, T. Turner, James S. Palmer.
Acting Master—A. M. Pennock.
Fleet Surgeon—John Haslett.
Assistant Surgeon—W. E. Coale.
do. do. R. S. Harrison.
Commodore's Secretary—Fitch W. Taylor.
Passed Midshipmen—Edmund Jenkins, Robert B. Pegram, James McCormick, D. Ross Crawford.
Professor of Mathematics—J. Henshaw Belcher.
Captain's Clerk—J. Clar.
Midshipmen—C. St. G. Noland, Charles Sinkler, Edward Donaldson, J. J. Guthrie, W. M. Green, C. A. P. Jones, James M. Duncan, W. A. Henry, John D. Read, John Wilkinson, W. B. Fitzgerald, C. R. Smith, Charles M. Fauntleroy, Hezekiah Niles, J. N. Barney.
Acting Boatswain—John Mills.
do. Gunner—John Martin.
do. Carpenter—Thomas Johnson.
Sail Maker—Benjamin Crow.
Passengers for the Coast of Brazil—J. M. Minor, Assistant Surgeon.

List of officers of the U. S. Sloop of War, John Adams.
Commanders—T. W. Wyman, Esq.
Lieutenants—Andrew H. Foot, Arthur Sinclair, Augustus H. Kelly, George B. Minor.
Surgeon—John A. Lockwood.
Assistant Surgeon—Joseph Beale.
Purser—D. Fauntleroy.
Acting Master—Joseph W. Revere.
Professor of Mathematics—A. G. Pendleton.
Passed Midshipman—E. C. Ward.
Midshipmen—John Quincy Adams, Chas. T. Crocker, D. M. Fairfax, John V. Hixon, R. S. Morris, R. B. Riell, J. A. Spotts, Wm. H. Thompson, J. M. Wainwright.
Captain's Clerk—E. Marker.
Boatswain—John Ball.
Gunner—John H. Ryder.
Carpenter—John Hayden.
Sail Maker—Wm. H. Brayton.
Purser's Steward—S. L. Deshiel.
Passenger—Thomas H. Perry, Professor of Mathematics.

The President has appointed Henry P. Sturgis, Consul of the United States for the Port of Manila and the Philippine Islands.

The coal shipped from Mauch Chunk up to the 10th inst. amounted to 7379 tons—from Pottsville to the 10th inst., 12,000 tons—from Pottsville to the 3d inst., 2661 tons.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Traveller says—"The property of the Trinity Church Corporation is immense. It is chartered for 4,000,000 dollars, and holds more than 12,000,000 dollars. It is managed by forty trustees. They have appropriated 100,000 dollars as the Bishop's fund, which makes his salary about six thousand dollars per annum, besides perquisites."

EMIGRATION WEST.—The Fort Madison (Wisconsin) Patriot says—"The great number of immigrants

to this part of the Territory during the past eight or ten days, is almost incredible. The first of this week, one hundred and fifty families were counted on their way to Black Hawk Purchase between this place and Ruseville. By land and by water, our population is thus rapidly increasing."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 4th tells us, that not less than one thousand passengers embarked on the lake at that port on that morning. The De Witt Clinton, bound to Chicago was loaded literally to the water's edge with freight and passengers. The Constitution and Cleveland, for Detroit, were also well loaded, and the steamboats generally appear to be doing a good business.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW YORK AND ALBANY RAIL ROAD.—This important rail-road company has been organized, and Charles Henry Hall, Esq. elected President.

We understand that the surveys are to be prosecuted without delay, with the examination of branches to connect the main stem of this road with the Valley of the Housatonic, so as to connect this state with Connecticut, and the Massachusetts Western rail-road at Stockbridge. A glance at the map will show the advantages of this road to our citizens, to *cheapen provisions at all seasons of the year*, from the rich counties of Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester. The road will run through these counties, from 15 to 25 miles from the Hudson river, and receive a large portion of the passengers from Vermont, New Hampshire, and the west parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who now find their way to this city at an expense that would give handsome dividends on the cost of the road, particularly when it is considered that this road will transport into the centre of the city the marble, lime, iron, agricultural and manufacturing products which abound on the route.

We have been informed that so far as the surveys have been completed, (52 miles from Harlem river, up to Milltown) the grades and line are highly favorable to a rail-road. That for 100 miles the rise is only 500 feet, with moderate elevations and depressions, and that for only two miles in this distance does the grade run up to 35 feet in the mile. No part of the route from New York to Albany and Troy will require stationary power. The connection of this road can be formed with the Western rail-road so as to form a continuous line to Boston, with a distance not to exceed 270 miles. Time, 134 hours.

The distance from this city to Albany by this route will not equal that by the North river, and may readily be accomplished in seven hours. A very erroneous impression has been entertained of this road by the map makers, to wit: that it was to run near the Hudson river, and on ground "impossible" for the construction of a rail-road. The reverse is the case: it runs through an old and dense population, famous as the eastern towns of Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester have been for their fine beef and agricultural products.—*N. Y. Star*.

AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAIL ROAD.—We rejoice that the legislature passed a law to loan to the Auburn and Syracuse rail-road company, \$200,000 to aid in the completion of the road. It will enable the company to substitute iron in the place of wooden rails, and to complete the road through the entire route, so as to place a locomotive on it in the course of the ensuing summer. This we consider of vast importance to our village, and also to the surrounding country, as well as to the travelling public generally.—*Cayuga Pat*.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of this commonwealth has appropriated two hundred and ninety thousand dollars to be expended on the canal connecting the river St. Joseph with the Wabash and Maumee Canal, which running longitudinally through the state of Indiana, unites Lake Erie with the Ohio river—and consequently connects the southern part of Lake Michigan with Lake Erie by the Maumee, and with the Ohio river by the Wabash. This will afford a straight route from the mouth of the Missouri to Cleveland in Ohio, and Erie in Pennsylvania.

Operations have been commenced on the line of the contemplated Cincinnati and White Water Canal. The work is expected to be open in two years, with connecting links to the Wabash.

PERIODICALS.

The Select Medical Library and Eclectic Journal of Medicine.

It is always with pleasure that we hail the recurrence of the period that brings us the monthly number of this periodical, as from the evidence that Dr. Bell has given of his peculiar fitness for the responsible situation he occupies, we feel fully assured that we shall have presented to us much interesting matter relating to Medicine, Surgery, and the collateral branches of Science.

Without any disparagement to the preceding numbers, we can say that not one of them in usefulness, can rank higher than the number issued for the present month. Besides its usual quota of professional news, and the conclusion of Dr. Cutler's *Surgeon's Practical Guide in Dressing and in the Methodical Application of Bandages*, a most admirable work, it contains a large portion of "EDWARDS ON THE INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL AGENTS ON LIFE," translated from the French by Doctors Hodgkin and Fisher.

This is a work of standard authority in medicine; and in a physiological point of view is pre-eminently the most valuable publication of the present century; the experimental investigation instituted by the author having done much toward solving many problems hitherto but partially understood. The work was originally presented in parts to the *Royal Academy of Science of Paris*, and so highly did they estimate the labours of the author, and so fully appreciate the services by him thus rendered to science and to humanity, that they awarded him, though a foreigner, the prize founded for the promotion of experimental physiology. His researches relate to what are denominated the Physical Agents, viz: *Temperature*, as modified in degree and duration; *Electricity*; *Air*, as regards quantity, motion or rest, density or rarity; *Water*, as a liquid and in a state of vapor; and *Light*, and his object is to show the effects produced on the human system by these agents which surround and are incessantly exercising an influence upon us.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the design has been executed in a masterly manner, and that the profession is under deep obligations to Dr. Edwards for so satisfactorily performing his task, and furnishing it with such a body of facts and such a vast number of experiments in illustration and confirmation of his views.—*Providence Journal*.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

We have before us the April number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, edited by Professor Silliman, aided by his son, whose name now first appears as assistant editor. This quarterly record of the Science of this country continues to supply its usual excellent and various articles. Among the many of this description, Mr. Taylor's interesting account of the singularly formed mounds of Wisconsin Territory, may be mentioned. Those heretofore described in Ohio, &c. have generally been of one form, conical, while here we have them described in the various forms of butte, foxes, eagles, and men, exhibiting certainly, the remains of a different race from that which is now passing away under the influence of the European race. This article must be read with interest by all. Where the names of Shepherd, Hildreth, Locke, &c. are found as contributors, there can be no want of instructive matter, and we have no reason to withdraw the high praise we have so long bestowed on this truly American periodical, which has been so universally useful at home, and creditable abroad.

National Gazette.

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Courant.
ON THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY ANN
HOOKER.

THURSDAY, May 3d, 1838.

Sweet spirit, where art thou?
The joyous Spring is here,—
Flowers, with waking eye-lids peep
Brilliant, from their wintry sleep
Fresh turf clothes the rugged steep,—
Birds are nesting on the bough,—
Nature's lover,—where art thou?

Come to thy favorite bower,—
See thy books in order fair,
That charm'd thee even from childhood's hour
Await thee there—
The pen, that magic wand
Still weds thy guiding hand;
And still, the kindred mind, whose love
Lur'd thee thro' the classic grove,
Lingereth there, with mournful brow,—
Beautiful spirit, where art thou?

High intellect was thine,—
The gushing forth of thought,
For other's good,—the consecrated line
With pure religion fraught:
There's many a musing child, who reads
Its little books, with covers fair,
How the tuneful, shepherd-king
Was God's peculiar care;
How rode the seer sublime,
On car of flame, o'er death and time—
Or how the prophet-friend
His mantle caught, with wondering cry;
Or how the captive Jewish boy disdain'd
Proud Chaldaea's luxury!

There's many a child, who on its mother's knee,
Shall count these "holy tales, and fondly ask of thee.

But ah, the wasting form, the brighten'd eye,
Consumption's fatal ministry,
Thy fruitless flight to southern skies,
Where the rich jasmine springs,
And the long moss, when bleak winds rise
Like funeral-banner swings,
Thy patient heart, its sorrow bearing,—
Thy tender voice, for others caring,—
Thy true and tested faith, that made
Death's dread vale, a blessed shade,—
The last farewell,—the sable pall,
Dear friend of early days, too well we know it all.

Green trees shall wave above thee,
That dread no wintry snow,
Meek flowers that learn'd to love thee
Shall round thy pillow blow,—
And faithful hearts, and tender,
Full oft shall linger nigh,
Their tribute-tear to render,
And learn of thee to die.

L. H. S.

* Referring to the lives of David and Elijah, Elisha and Daniel, which were written by her for the "American Sunday School Union."

Hygiene.

From the Eclectic Journal of Medicine and Select Medical Library.

COATES'S FAMILY ADVISER.*

This work, by Dr. Reynell Coates, is by far the best of its class. We must even add, that it has contributed not a little to the removal of our fears of the doubtful if not sinister tendency of an attempt to produce a system of Popular or Domestic Medicine. Positive good will result to them who shall study and take pains to acquire a knowledge of the facts and precepts in the *First Part*, or that which consists mainly of an "Outline of Anatomy" and "Remarks on Hygiene," in the work before us. These are an appropriate and a necessary introduction to the *Second Part*, in which the brief indications in the treatment of diseases and accidents, by the aids of surgery and medicine, are set forth. After a survey of his labours in these matters, we feel inclined to join in opinion with Dr. Coates, who, in his preface, expresses his belief "that the principal evils which have resulted and are likely to result hereafter from attempts at popular medical instruction, are attributable rather to the manner in which the subject has been treated than to the nature of the subject itself." So broad is the contrast between both the matter and the manner of his task, and the systems of popular medicine hitherto published, that the author of the present treatise need not be under any apprehensions from his name being placed "in juxtaposition with that of some previous authors, whom to rival, or with whom to affiliate, falls not within the compass of his ambition."

The present age is one of transition. It is characterized by an eagerness and a longing for the enjoyment of principles, which are understood but faintly seen, and as yet imperfectly understood. One thing seems to be generally admitted, however: mankind has been too long amused and occupied with the jingle of words and phrases; sometimes thrown into the shape of Aristotelian syllogisms, although poor Aristotle was as innocent of them as Confucius was of them; sometimes into proverbs; and not seldom into poetical imaginings and metaphysical abstractions. If a people now run wild and show evidences, as in the olden time, of epidemic insanity, it is not for a chimera, nor without a knowledge of what they would be at. The thing is before them, though it may be still at a distance. They may lose their way, get involved in quagmires, and waste their strength in the attempt; but reach the object of their pursuit they will. The obstructions which the physical world interposed between nations and communities are now being rapidly removed; the ingenuity of man is at work incessantly, and with singular success, to establish a ready intercourse between the remotest parts of the earth, and procure an interchange of products of the soil and of manufacturing skill. Science is made to minister in a thousand shapes to our wants and tastes by multiplied and endless variety of machinery. Not less potent, in its ethical bearings, is the modern science of government, which shows the mode in which masses can be brought to counteract and restrain the undue influence and selfishness of the few.

But yet it must be confessed, that we are more confident of the power of the various agencies which have been set in motion, than satisfied with the security which they furnish us. The steam-engine and the democratic spirit are both in full play: both have performed wonders; but the safety-valve in either is not always watched, or it is foolishly kept down, and we have sad explosions. Sometimes the authorised conductors of both are asleep, or intoxicated with liquor or their elevated position; and ruin alike comes on those within the range of the machinery which they were placed to regulate. The world at large, however, is intent on perfecting these things; it sees its obvious interest in doing so, and it will succeed. In the meantime no small risk is incurred in the transition—that is, during the period of experiment.

During all this time, whilst such extraordinary ingenuity is displayed to save labour, and to place man in a position in which he shall enjoy the greatest freedom with the greatest security, the individual is lost

* Popular Medicine, or, Family Adviser; consisting of Outlines of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; with such Hints on the Practice of Physic and Surgery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, as may prove useful to Families when regular physicians cannot be procured, &c., &c. By Reynell Coates, M. D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; formerly Resident Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, &c., &c. Assisted by several medical friends. Philadelphia; Carey, Lea & Blanchard, 1838. pp. 614. 8vo.

in the mass. He neither measures nor exercises his full powers; or if he do, it is in a wrong direction. Intent upon modifying his relations with the external world, and multiplying and diversifying the products of machinery, he allows his own machine to be sadly abused and worn out before its time. He has done every thing but that for which any thing is valuable—retain his own powers of usefulness and enjoyment, by a methodical exercise of them. Men will be seen devoting themselves to a study of the doctrine of forces and its application to machinery, so that the greatest power shall be brought into action with the least loss or friction, who forget that their own joints, their spine, and their muscles are mechanical contrivances of the most perfect kind, which, to keep in order, they must use, and whilst using, watch not to overstrain by excess, nor to allow to become stiff by defect of motion. They will oil metallic hinges and locks, but forget the means to procure the lubricating fluid or synovia for their own hinge-like joints. They will exhibit the evidences of elasticity in the spring of a watch, and show with what care this must be protected; but they take no heed about the beautiful and perfect elastic spring of their own spinal column, on which the head—that noble and directing part—rides freely and safely. Eagerly occupied in inquiries into the various manifestations of mind, constituting ethics, religion, metaphysics, and politics, they are too often ignorant of the instrument, itself, of mind, or at least of the means by which it is best and most usefully exercised. Admirers of beauty and grace, they overlook the conditions for the possession, display and retention of these qualities; and seem not to be aware that there are fixed and irreversible laws of the animal economy which they are bound to study, but for which they attempt to substitute their own arbitrary notions.

Still, as we have said before, mankind has glimpses if not distinct vision of that which it wants for its physical and moral amelioration. The first step for reform is a perception and acknowledgment of the evil. These we hear now from various quarters. It is admitted that, although increased power is gained for the accomplishment of various designs, by men in masses, or in crowded communities, and that the scale of humanity seems to be higher than before, the individual deteriorates, as if he had parted with a portion of his energy to increase the general strength. He is physically weaker, his mental faculties, prematurely and excessively exercised, are sooner exhausted than would happen in due course of time, or through inevitable natural decay. But still worse: the mass, strong by the first assemblage of individuals with their personal prowess and vivacity, does not in its turn send out individuals, the creatures and children of its workings, equal to those from whom it was formed.

This social principle, which was intended to strengthen, and in some respects does bring strength, is now a cause of individual weakness; since it is not the expression or result of individual wants and tastes, but an abstraction, an arbitrary standard. Imitativeness becomes the dominant feeling; but it works without a knowledge of adaptation. Hence in education we see a desire manifested that children and youth should learn every thing and know every thing. The desire is natural, though somewhat extravagant: but the means for its realization—what are they? The very opposite of those which an acquaintance with the body and mind would have pointed out. They seem to be predicated of a separation, voluntary and complete, for every person, of mind from body; and of the possibility of the former preserving all its freshness and vigour, notwithstanding the languor, decay, and disease of the latter. Hour after hour successive appeals are made to the mind through some one of the senses, as if its exercise were a totally separate and distinct thing from that of the senses, and as if these were not a part of the body. Consistently with this absurd idealism is the practice of abstracting as much as possible the young persons being educated from that world in which they are to live and play an important part. They are required to obtain a knowledge of matter in all its relations, and of the physical agencies by which they are and are to be habitually impressed—by talking about them, by reading about them, by committing to memory aphorisms about them; but to go abroad, to look at, to feel, to try, and to be made to watch, their influences and operation on themselves and others, is not thought of. They are told of penalties, without learning how they are incurred. They are promised enjoyment, without learning how it is to be procured.

We are yet in a state of transition. Principles are begun to be admitted; but a practice contradictory to them is still allowed. Mildness and persuasion with children are becoming popular doctrines, as they ever should be. The natural cheerfulness of these little beings should, we are told, be encouraged, and time and space allowed to them for exercise and amusements. But whilst the tongue of a parent inculcates good temper and an avoidance of passionate violence, the hand holds out some vile compound of cake, pastry, or confection, a substance which, affecting the mind through the stomach, works more powerfully than all lessons, and causes the child to be querulous and unhappy, and to create unhappiness for others. If exercise be recommended and time given, the dress is such as to almost enchain the limbs and to prevent the requisite and varied movements of the body in general. Grace is attempted to be reached through a course of training, the common effect of which must be deformity.

We repeat it: these and analogous evils are beginning to be seen and felt, and a change and a reform are called for. The means of preserving health and of avoiding disease, either taught in separate works or in connexion with systems of education, are now received with great favour. On such topics as health and morals, in which all are concerned, and on which all are called upon to deliberate, it is necessary that there should be a common stock of facts and knowledge, from which to obtain materials for diversified application and under various contingencies. An indispensable part of this stock is a knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body, and of the modifications to which it is subjected by the external agents with which it is placed in contact, from which it draws the materials for its support, the excitants to its movements, and by which, when in excess or irregularly acting, it is diseased and not seldom destroyed. The mind—the morals and intellect, are also modified by these external agents, or rather through the body acted on by them.

Amongst the works calculated to contribute to this desirable end, of enlightening people generally on the above important matters, we would place the "Family Adviser" of Dr. Coates, especially that portion of it entitled "Outline of Anatomy" and "Remarks on Hygiene." The first is a clear and condensed description, with illustrative engravings, of the several parts of which the living body is composed. The second abounds with sound and practical precepts for the maintenance of these parts in their healthy state separately and in their harmonious relations with each other.

Under the head of "Food" the author indulges in very pertinent remarks on the nature and preparation of aliments and on the importance of their being fairly, we were going to say honestly, introduced into the stomach; that is to say, that regular and complete mastication should precede deglutition. The abominations by the use of tobacco are succinctly noticed; and an explanation is given of the manner in which it is injurious. So long as the present fashions of using tobacco—unhealthily, unseemly, often disgusting, if not actually bestial, as they are—prevail, this age cannot reproach those which have gone before it with barbarism or ignorance.

When speaking of the use of stimulating drinks, Dr. Coates tells us the two important truths—1. "Alcohol in its pure state is a rapid poison, which acts powerfully on the tissues with which it comes in contact." 2. "Alcohol diluted is a slow poison, and like most other articles of the same class, may occasionally prove useful in maintaining health or curing disease; but an habitual resort to any of the liquors containing this

article, whether the quantity taken be large or small, invariably injures the health, though from the slowness of the approach of its ill consequences, they frequently escape notice, and when perceived, are often attributed to other causes."

Diluted alcohol, as we find it in ardent spirits, is indeed a slow poison, the drunkard who has reached his threescore years and ten, may be heard to exclaim. Alas! not so slow either, will respond the widowed mother of an only son, who has been cut off in the bloom of life by an indulgence in the use of these drinks. Not so slow, will respond the wife who witnesses the rapid prostration of the powers of life, and the deterioration of the intellect of her husband—a mere victim of these devil's decoys, these intemperate old men. How exceedingly small the proportion to those who began life with them, and who engaged in a similar course of intemperance.

We might, if it were important in this place, dispute some of the propositions advanced by Dr. Coates on the subject of tropical hygiene, chiefly in connexion with the use of ardent spirits. He admits that the mortality among new comers who use brandy, or any other alcoholic liquor, in tropical climates, is excessive: "so much that it has been said that one-half of the foreigners settling in Calcutta and its vicinity, die before the expiration of the first year, and chiefly in consequence of indiscretion in employing stimulants which the custom of the country places before them!" But the author alleges—"If the old residents in India were deprived of their brandy, or other stimulus, the mortality among them would probably be raised to the same standard." If by "other" is meant analogous stimulus, and not any of the condiments so largely furnished by nature in those regions, we believe that Dr. Coates is mistaken. Under what circumstances, in regard to regimen, do these persons become "old residents?" Have they, from the date of their arrival, continued to use ardent spirits? If they have, they will claim, under the laws of habit, the necessity of persevering in their use—as old persons in Europe and the United States have claimed to do. It was once thought to be the height of folly and cruelty to advocate and recommend abstinence from this class of drinks to persons advanced in life, who had always been accustomed to drink them. Ample experience has now shown that, as a general practice, it was not only innocuous, but positively beneficial on the score of health and pleasurable bodily and mental feelings. We may well doubt that the peculiarities of constitution, we should have to call it idiosyncrasies, produced by a tropical climate, are such as to call for hygienic observances, as far as concerns drink, so different from those in northern latitudes.

But again; were we to suppose that "old residents in India" had passed the first period; in that country, in habits of abstinence from intoxicating drinks, which we are assured, on positive testimony, they can and ought to do, if they would live and live comfortably, will it be argued that they should afterwards change their course, and on the plea of old residence and its alleged concomitant wants, have recourse to brandy and water, and its like. Were they to do so, would it not be rightfully argued that, in thus subjecting themselves to a new and diffusive stimulus, one which acts with such power on the nervous and vascular systems, they would renew their early susceptibilities to tropical heat, and the accidents of a tropical climate; in fact, have to go through the process of acclimation a second time.

In this, as in some other important questions, the adage in *medio tutissimus* is by no means of correct and safe application, any more than sundry other maxims not Horatian. It is easy to take up a middle ground in a vexed question; but to be able to show, by sound reasons, that it is the proper as well as the prudent position, is by no means so easy. The difficulty does not proceed from the want of ability of the advocate, but from the want of warrantable premises from which to deduce his inferences. There are refinements of doctrine in one or two pages of this part of Dr. Coates's work which will furnish plausible pretexts for drinking ardent spirits, if not for getting drunk on them, which we could wish had been omitted.

Under the successive heads of Clothing and Cleanliness, Air and Moisture, Exercises, the Food and Exercises of Children, Errors of Female School Discipline, and, finally, of Matrimony, the reader will find a large amount of highly instructive and available matter. It is pleasant and encouraging to see a man of talents and attainment, and a shrewd, albeit peculiar observer, engaged in enlightening his fellow men on these important subjects. That they will think him, and prove their appreciation of his services to them by an observance of his precepts, we can readily believe, as we sincerely hope.

We have not yet spoken of the third chapter, that between the one on the "Outline of Anatomy," and the other, "Remarks on Hygiene." It contains many useful remarks on the phenomena which are evinced in morbid changes on the living human body; but its title is a misnomer—it is headed "Physiological Remarks;" whereas, with the exception of the first section on *Nutrition and Assimilation*, the remarks are on Pathology, not Physiology. The author alleges, as a reason for this innovation, "that these branches," the latter mentioned, which treats of the operations and actions of the healthy living body, and the former, which treats of the same actions when in a state of disease, "are as intimately connected with each other as is the art of making a watch with the art of keeping it in order." With equal propriety might anatomy be merged in physiology, under the plea, and a very natural and proper one, that we cannot understand reason for a moment on the functions or offices without a knowledge of the structure of the organs or instruments by which they are performed. Precisely, because the division between physiology and pathology is general among medical authors, ought it to be adopted by a writer who addresses the unlearned reader. The tyro or novice, in any science, ought not to have his attention taxed with abstruse propositions or terms, the full meaning and explanation of which are not found in the works and language of the teachers of that science. He will be discouraged if he find, on referring to these works and teachers, that what he had thought to be elementary was complex and disputable at the very outset. In the present instance, he will consult most physiological writings in vain for further elucidation of such topics as "the reproduction of parts as displayed in the healing of wounds;" "symptomatic fever;" "irritation and hypernutrition;" "capillary irritation—inflammation." There are, we well know, some works on Physiology in which these matters are discussed; but they are, for that very reason, the ones which could be read or consulted with the least profit by the general reader.

It cannot be expected of us to engage in any thing like a critical analysis of the contents of the second part of Dr. Coates's book, viz., "The Practical Directions for the Treatment of Medical and Surgical Cases." The surgical chapters are evidently written by a person who is full of his subject, and has studied it long and well. If the general reader should complain that the limits are frequently passed beyond which the reasonings and practice cannot be carried out by him, a professional person, on the other hand, and particularly a regular student of medicine, will thank the author for this very copiousness of principles and illustrations.

Here follow some remarks on the Medical portion of the work which it is not necessary to introduce in the Herald.

Education.

NEW WORK.

Those of our readers who take a particular interest in the subject of public education, have probably read a treatise on public schools, the necessity and feasibility of their establishment, "by E. C. Wines." We so highly approved of that work, and, moreover, so well

understood the views and capabilities of its estimable author, that we advised him to carry into effect immediately a plan which we had cherished of writing and publishing a volume strictly practical, upon the government of children in schools and families—a work which should be to school-keeping and family instruction, what Hamilton Moore or Bowditch is to navigation, so far as possible.

Mr. Wines has the subject too much at heart to neglect any thing that may tend to the benefit of instruction; he therefore has prepared his book, and Mr. Marshall, corner of Seventh and Market streets, is about to publish it. We have seen the manuscript, and would have made extracts therefrom, but on looking at the introduction, or rather the table of contents, we were so struck with the arrangement of the matter of the volume, and so impressed with a belief that the very list of subjects was of itself a work of usefulness, that we determined to copy that part entire. The title of the volume is, "How shall I Govern my School?" and the contents is a full and satisfactory answer. The work will shortly be published.—U. S. Gazette.

INTRODUCTION.

In which the importance of government in schools is set forth.

SECTION I.

Count the cost of engaging in the profession of a teacher—weigh the responsibilities it involves—consider whether you are willing to enter upon a life of toil and self-denial, in which your best services will not seldom be rewarded with want, ingratitude, murmurs, and even positive insult.

SECTION II.

Begin your school by forming a regular plan of government—settle in your own mind the principles by which you will be guided in your little administration—propose to yourself certain definite results, and aim steadily at their attainment.

SECTION III.

In forming your plan of government, avoid the multiplication of trifling rules—seize upon principles as comprehensive as possible for your administration laws; and be careful to draw a broad line of distinction between your rules and those eternal principles of morality, which have their foundation in the revealed will of God, and are therefore obligatory on all rational creatures, every where, and at all times.

SECTION IV.

Let your pupils from the outset distinctly understand, and feel, that your will is the supreme law—establish your authority on a firm basis—and require inviolable, unconditional, unhesitating submission to it.

SECTION V.

Seek continually, by prayer, Divine aid and guidance in the performance of your duty—cultivate in your heart, and manifest in your life, a spirit of sincere, though unostentatious piety.

SECTION VI.

Make the word of God your constant study, for the double purpose of becoming familiar with its principles and imbued with its spirit.

SECTION VII.

Strive, by all suitable means and on all proper occasions, to convince your pupils that you love them; that you sympathize with them, and that you desire their improvement in knowledge and virtue.

SECTION VIII.

Formal lectures on moral subjects, delivered with unction and in a simple style, will be productive of happy effects on your pupils—attend therefore assiduously and affectionately to the discharge of this duty; but do not rest there—seize the occasions as they rise in the daily occurrences of the school and conduct of the scholars, to enforce more pointedly the principles and dispositions of virtue—and above all, teach by example even more than by precept.

SECTION IX.

Do not confine your attention to your pupils to school-hours—let it embrace also, as far as practicable, their seasons of relaxation and amusement.

SECTION X.

Be reasonable in your requirements—be firm in exacting obedience—be uniform in your mode of governing—be impartial in your treatment of all under your care.

SECTION XI.

Take an early opportunity after becoming acquainted with your pupils, of conversing with each privately—make their dispositions and habits your constant study—and, as far as may be, adapt your management of each to his individual peculiarities.

SECTION XII.

Court openness, candor, and confidence from your pupils—accustom them to regard the faults as diseases, and you as their moral physician, capable of giving them wholesome advice, and pointing out appropriate remedies.

SECTION XIII.

Endeavor to excite in your pupils an interest in their own improvement, moral as well as intellectual; and point out clearly the means whereby this improvement can be effected.

SECTION XIV.

In speaking to your pupils of their faults, do not overlook their true source, depravity of heart—yet, in animadverting upon any particular offence, qualify your censure, when you honestly can, by introducing some commendation of the culprit, and always by laying a stress on the means of improvement, and the hope and expectation that they will be employed.

SECTION XV.

In treating what we have denominated the moral diseases of your pupils, look for occasional relapses; do not expect too much immediately from your best exertions; patient continuance in a course of judicious management and instruction will be crowned with ultimate success.

SECTION XVI.

Maintain a sleepless vigilance over your pupils, but with as little appearance of it as possible—mark the very beginnings of evil, and strive to counteract and overcome them—and cherish, with parental solicitude, the feeblest developments of good feelings and principles.

SECTION XVII.

Speak often and freely to your pupils of the peculiar dangers and temptations to which the young are exposed, especially those incident to their position as members of a school—point out and urge upon them the means of overcoming these dangers and resisting these temptations.

SECTION XVIII.

Endeavour, as far as you can without sacrificing more important considerations, to sweeten the necessary restraints and labours of your pupils.

SECTION XIX.

Strive to secure the hearty and active co-operation of your pupils in all your plans for their moral and mental improvement.

SECTION XX.

Punish as sparingly as you can, and always with evident grief and reluctance—never in an angry or revengeful spirit, nor with reproaches on your lips—but do not attempt to dispense altogether with the use of the rod.

SECTION XXI.

By simple explanations of the nature, object, and advantages of education, endeavour to awaken in your pupils a love of learning for its own sake, and to incite them to diligence in seeking it.

SECTION XXII.

Finally, if you would govern with complete success, and have the influence of your government on the character of your pupils of the most desirable kind, you must know how to control, and you must control the public opinion of your school; you must be able to make it tell, and you must make it tell, in support of law, order, and virtue.

Rural Economy.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

Mr. Tucker—Having found much satisfaction in reading the communications of others in the monthly Genesee Farmer, I have concluded to offer some of my experience in the great field of agriculture. And first, I will state my plan in setting milk for cream, which I consider much more convenient than the common way. My first education in this respect was, of course, to set the milk in broad, shallow pans, so that it would stand thin as well as cool; but about ten or twelve years ago my milk became too plentiful for my pans, and I was driven to the necessity of setting my milk in high earthen pots, such as we use to keep cream in. When we commenced this operation, I told my wife that we should get but little cream from those pots; but we had no other way to save our milk. But to our surprise we found the high pots to produce as much cream in proportion to the quantity of milk as any other vessels. Encouraged by this result, we adopted the plan of setting our milk in common eight, ten or twelve-quart tin pails, which would occupy but little room even for the large dairies. We found these pails much more convenient, being much easier skimmed, and easily removed from place to place by the hands. Ever since we commenced this practice, our butter has commanded the highest price in market, and we have proved beyond all doubt that the cream will rise as perfectly ten or twelve inches deep as in any other way.

Another circumstance it may be proper to mention. Having found some difficulty by reason of some of my cows in the latter part of the summer refusing to give their milk freely in the morning, so that I could get their milk but once a day, which dried them up very fast, I sought for a long time for a remedy by reading and conversing with my neighbours, but no remedy could I find, until at length, instead of salting my cows twice a week, I furnished myself with a box about six inches square in the clear, into which I put a handful of salt, and took it every morning with my pail, letting the cow partake of the salt while I was milking. I have continued the practice, salting all my cows every morning, and beside effecting the cure of their holding up their milk, I find that they give an increased quantity, so that I consider myself richly rewarded for the extra trouble.—Genesee Farmer.

THE PRODUCT OF ONE AND A HALF ACRE.—The products of an acre and a half in a garden, the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of manure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bunches of onions, at 5 cents,	\$175 00
45 barrels of beets, at \$1 50 per bbl,	67 50
Cabbages sold,	100 00
24 bushels of parsnips,	10 50
2 " beans,	4 00
10 " potatoes,	6 67

\$393 60

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden.

The establishment with which the last account is connected, presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community. The individual began his married life with only five hundred dollars, which was the dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than ten and a half acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blessed with ten children, of whom seven are sons, and all of whom have been brought up in the habits of useful industry, and had the advantages of a useful education. His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent. The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured seventy-five tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found.—Mass. Agricultural Com. Report.

SILK.

The relative profits of an acre of land devoted to the culture of timothy, wheat and silk, is given in a northern print. It may thus be stated:

An acre of timothy hay, (4 tons,)	\$60
An acre of wheat, (40 bushels,)	50
An acre of trees, (Morus Multicaulis,) feeding a million of silk worms, whose cocoons will make 333 1/3 lbs. raw silk, at \$4 per lb.	\$1333 33 1/3

Deducting one half of this for all expenses, including the interest upon the value of the land, we have a clear profit upon one acre of more than \$666. This is a subject worthy of more attention than is generally bestowed upon it.—Picaune.

MARYLAND SILK COMPANY.

A project is on foot to establish a silk farm in the vicinity of Baltimore. It will be owned and conducted by a joint stock company, under an act of incorporation granted by the legislature to E. P. Roberts. This gentleman has devoted great attention of the culture of silk, and from him is derived much of the information that is from time to time published to the world relative to this branch of industry. Why cannot the enterprising citizens of Louisiana profit by the example set them, and begin the culture of silk on the banks of the Mississippi, where so many propitious circumstances would operate to crown their efforts with success? Hitherto our planters have been content to limit their operations to the old staples of cotton and sugar. The diminished profits of agriculture should admonish them of the expediency of making experiments, by introducing the cultivation of what in other countries have proved prolific sources of revenue.

Bulletin.

Proof positive that American grown silk is far superior and to be preferred to foreign silk, is made evident from the manufacture of American silk, which was grown in town, and now in operation at the new silk factory, by South st. bridge. The lustre, strength, and feeling is superior to the imported article. The reeling is so perfect, that there is but little comparative loss in the process. It is probably worth from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. per pound more than foreign silk. This fact is encouraging to silk growers, who can and may grow silk at a better profit than any other crop.—Northampton Courier.

PUBLICATION OFFICES.

No. 27, Sanson street, Philadelphia; and 118 Nassau street, New York. Where all communications are to be addressed.

TERMS.—\$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sanson street, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

The Office of the New York City Colonization Society is at 118 Nassau street. The General Agent and Corresponding Secretary, is Dr. Proudfoot.

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition.) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sanson street.